

# THE TIMES

Whatever happened to the great education debate? p18

## Million days lost in worst strikes month since 1974

More than one million days were lost through strikes last month, Britain's worst record since 1974. The total number of days lost during the first quarter of this year was more than two-thirds for the whole of last year. Most of the strikes reflect frustration over pay policy. News of the strike record will make depressing reading for those seeking to secure a further period of pay restraint. Maintenance engineers at Heathrow, however, yesterday agreed to go back after a 24-day stoppage which is estimated to have cost British Airways £15m.

## Most disputes reflect frustration over pay

By David Blake  
Economics Correspondent

Days lost through strikes topped one million mark in March for the first time since 1974 as Britain experienced its most troubled month for industrial relations since 1974.

With 1,116,000 days lost through disputes during March, the total number of days lost in the first three months of 1977 is 2,331,000—more than two-thirds of the total days lost during the whole of 1976.

The sharp increase in industrial unrest almost certainly reflects growing frustration over the effect of the workings of the current phase of incomes policy, coupled with a determination to put up a mark for discussions about the round.

April is also likely to be a fairly difficult month, with figures inflated by the Heathrow dispute and the strike at Fife's Kielderwood plant. However, the figures will not be affected by the Leyland tools workers' dispute which occurred in March.

Desperately for the Government, the industrial picture is markedly more gloomy than it was in March 1976, when talks were about to begin on what became the present 4½ per cent pay policy. During that month only 361,000 days were lost. There were also more people involved in disputes in March this year than at the same time last year, a sign that disputes have become more common.

All of the increase in days lost in March, against the 771,000 lost in February, came through a worsening in the broad category covering metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles. Days lost there went up to 912,000, against 527,000 in February. The sector has been the scene of some particularly protracted battles, of which one

of the most costly in terms of days lost was the 11-week dispute at Massey Ferguson.

Few, if any, of the disputes which have occurred this year have been overtly directed towards breaking the present pay policy. But there have been strikes aimed at persuading employers that they can take a particularly generous reading of what stage two allows, strikes which are overtly about some other issue entirely, but which clearly carries overtones of resentment about the way earnings have been falling, and strikes aimed at getting changes in the negotiating structure ready for the next pay round.

In some ways these must be the most disturbing for those seeking to construct a new round of pay restraint to replace the present policy when it expires at the end of July. It is generally agreed that any new pay policy will have to be more flexible than at present in order to accommodate the grievances of special groups such as those who feel they have special skills which should be rewarded.

But the more flexible any policy becomes, the harder it will be to police. Thus, the less effective it will be in itself as a tool against pay increases. The problem is not simply one of procedure. The increasing number of workers who have declared themselves in favour of a return to free, collective bargaining would presumably want to use that freedom.

Even if the Government succeeds in securing a new pay deal, it is unlikely to be of a form simple enough to have a drastic impact in holding down strikes. In 1976, the year of the pay policy and of the early months of the present pay deal, days lost through strikes fell to their lowest level since 1967.

## Heathrow engineers' strike ends

By Christopher Thomas  
Labour Reporter

British Airways maintenance engineers at Heathrow yesterday agreed to return to work with a partial victory after 24 days of unofficial industrial action. The airline said its net losses were £15m.

The 3,700 men have throughout been confronted with a determined stand by their union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, against the stoppage. They were also denied vital support from any of the other 16 or 17 maintenance and engineering workers' unions at Heathrow.

But they have won an apparent commitment from the unions for an early joint claim to management for revised shift payments, which implies that they will be looking for extra shift premiums of between £6 and £14 a week.

In their battle for separate bargaining rights outside the accepted procedure the men were soundly defeated. However, the five shop stewards who headed the dispute last night claimed victory.

The decision to return to work was reached with only a few dissentients at a mass meeting in a cinema at Southall, west London. The previous day the AUEW executive had overwhelmingly decided not to recognize the dispute and the

prospects were that there would have been a gradual return to work.

Hitherto the other Heathrow unions have refused to discuss the men's demand for revised shift arrangements until there is a return to work, and on that point the stewards claimed a victory.

He added: "The only problem has been that the other unions did not have a joint formula and said it would take months to get one."

British Airways said last night that all long-distance flights would operate today and European services would be back to normal by tomorrow. Our Air Correspondent writes: The 24-day dispute has cost British Airways in round figures £30m in lost tickets and cargo, but it has saved £15m on fuel, landing and navigation charges and similar items.

The financial loss may affect profit for the current year and ability to buy new aircraft and equipment.

And many of the 500,000 passengers who would have travelled on the five thousand flights that were cancelled may prefer to remain customers of foreign airlines and be lost to British Airways for ever.

## Baader-Meinhof defence plea made in hotel

From Dan van der Vat  
Bonn, April 27

Lawyers representing the three surviving defendants in the Baader-Meinhof terrorist trial in Stuttgart today made their final statements on behalf of the accused in the conference room of a hotel in the city.

This unique and judicially irrelevant procedure should be the last of the extraordinary scenes thrown up by this case in the two years it has been running. The court is expected to deliver its verdict tomorrow.

The defence team, the trial having been adjourned for the last lap of the trial since March 17, when the police authorities admitted having bugged conversations between them and their clients,

## Three young Africans in Soweto shot by police

From Nicholas Ashford  
Johannesburg, April 27

Three young Africans were admitted to hospital with gunshot wounds today after police opened fire to disperse thousands of students and schoolchildren in Soweto, the sprawling African township outside Johannesburg. They were protesting against recently announced rent increases.

The police also used tear gas on a number of occasions to break up crowds, but on the whole both police and students appeared to be trying to avoid a repetition of last year's bloody upheavals in Soweto.

One beerhall was set on fire, stones were thrown at the township's council offices, and several vehicles were attacked. On the whole the damage was slight.

Children began gathering early today at five Soweto high schools—Naledi, Morris Isaacson, Meadowlands, Diepkloof and Orlando—and then planned to march to Elshof stadium for a mass meeting in protest against the rent increases. The marches were organized by the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), the organization behind last year's upheavals, which began as a student protest against the enforced use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.

The police had clearly been informed of the students' plans and had taken up positions around the township early this morning. Mr Lekgau Mathabane, principal of Morris Isaacson school where last year's arrest began, told me that large numbers of police were already assembled outside his school when he arrived there at 7.30 this morning.

According to Mr Mathabane, about 10,000 students were involved in today's protest. About 2,000 of them gathered outside his school where they were addressed by student leaders. They were told to urge

Continued on page 6, col 4



Mr Robert Horne, joint chairman of the men's outfitters, in his Ferrari at RAF Fairford yesterday, where he broke Sir Malcolm Campbell's 170.6mph British land speed record of 1926 for the flying mile with an average of 191.64mph.

## Whitehall under scrutiny after errors in spending estimates

By Peter Hennessy

A management team from the Civil Service Department has begun an examination of the Home Office finance division after an investigation by the Commons Select Committee of Public Accounts which criticized "a chapter of accidents" in its control of public expenditure.

The Home Office has applied to Parliament for seven excess votes in the past two years because of errors in its spending estimates. In his evidence to the committee Sir Arthur Peterson, permanent secretary and accounting officer, admitted he had "been very much concerned about the effectiveness of our financial organization".

The largest excess vote in the financial year 1975-76 arose in Home Office administration of justice and legal services and amounted to £4,193,388. Of that figure £2,400,000 was incurred by "human error" on the part

of a higher executive officer who had failed to notify his superiors of a large payment which endangered the department's estimates.

For several years there have been delays in transmitting financial information on demand-led services such as legal aid from the courts to the Lord Chancellor's department, which gathers returns on behalf of the Home Office. An arrangement is being introduced which should reduce the delay from three months to four weeks.

A further £1,234,450 for community services had to be provided by Parliament after an expected grant from the EEC had failed to arrive in time for inclusion in the 1975-76 returns. The unexpected need to top up the EEC pension fund led to another excess vote of £50,000.

Sir Arthur has sent a minute to Home Office officials urging

a sharper awareness of the importance of spending matters.

The Treasury is using the Home Office to try out its new financial information system, which provides monthly profiles of current spending as an "early warning" to supplement standard quarterly returns. The Home Office is regarded as an unusually hard case. Four fifths of its total budget of £1,630m, much of which is open-ended, is incurred by local authorities and the variety of its departmental responsibilities requires £600 separate spending items to be monitored and controlled.

An interim report from the Civil Service Department team recommends that Home Office control of spending and management should be more closely aligned. Its final report, which should be completed in the summer, will include a case study of prison service finance and a comparison of Home Office methods with those of other Whitehall departments.

## Cut in income tax may come before pay deal

By David Blake

Slow progress in getting agreement on new pay restraints is gradually edging the Government towards a position where it will have to grant the "conditional" cut in the standard rate of income tax to 33 per cent before getting a firm deal with the unions.

It may find a solution to its difficulty by allowing the cut in the tax rate and offering an additional tax cut later in the year, perhaps in the autumn, to give itself a bargaining counter.

The main trouble facing the Government is that the timetables of Parliament and the TUC have got out of phase. In order to insert the necessary amendments to the Finance Bill into the report stage the Government will have to work them in by early July under the normal procedure, whereas there seems little prospect of getting the unions to reach a firm agreement by then.

If that happens, the Chancellor might make more tax cuts without breaking the terms of the loan of £5,900m (£2,280m) from the International Monetary Fund. Officials of the fund are expected to visit Britain late in May and will discuss the latest Treasury projections for the economy. If they are satisfied that there is room for a tax cut and the Chancellor thinks it would help to cement a deal with the unions it could go ahead later in the year. It might provide a means to reduce inflation quickly through cutting indirect taxes or an extra cut in income tax.

TUC ready to talk, page 2

## Why Mr Hetherington resigned from Beaverbrook

By Sheila Black

On March 29 Sir Max Aitken and afterwards held meetings with other directors and advisers to the Beaverbrook group. He eventually decided on a new management structure that would involve two joint managing directors, one of them his son, to be directly responsible to himself. Sir Max told Mr Aitken, Mr A. N. Dyer, another Beaverbrook director, and Mr Hetherington to ask Mr Stevens for his resignation.

On April 5 the three directors, as instructed by Sir Max, met Mr Stevens shortly after his return from holiday. Mr Stevens insisted on dismissal by the full board and asked for reasons for such action.

Mr Hetherington, who is no

Continued on page 2, col 5

## £70m tankers deal for Belfast shipbuilders

Holland & Wolff, the state-owned Belfast shipyard, has won an order worth between £60m and £70m for liquefied petroleum gas carriers. It is the first new order for the yard since 1974 and will provide jobs for 2,000 workers at a time when the yard is running out of work. The carriers will be ordered by a leasing company

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

Page 23

which will charter them to Shell. Final details of the deal are still to be worked out, but it is known that the ordinary share capital of the leasing company will be owned by United Kingdom banks. The ships will incorporate new technology, and the order will raise morale in Northern Ireland, where there is high unemployment.

## HOME NEWS

# Big increase in dissatisfaction and declining support for pay restraint shown in survey

By Neville Hodgkinson  
Social Policy Correspondent

Public support for an income policy has greatly declined in Britain, but there has been a revolution of falling expectations over pay, according to the results of a national survey published in *New Society* today.

The magazine commissioned Opinion Research Centre to question the British on their attitudes to money and work. The poll was based on a representative quota sample of 1,081 adults, interviewed throughout the country last month. The results were compared with those of a similar survey carried out in 1973.

An article written by Mr Thomas Forester interprets the outcome as indicating that the British are "remarkably unanimous in a material sense".

"Very few sincerely want to

be rich", it says. "Most people in Britain neither want nor expect a great deal more money. Even if they could get it, the vast majority do not seem prepared to work harder for it: most of our respondents thought that we should work only as much as we need to live a pleasant life."

"What is more, the British seem to have lowered their sights still further since 1973. More in 1977 than four years ago are dissatisfied with their material standards. But many now say that they are not entitled to as much as they asked for only four years ago."

The survey itself shows a

great increase in dissatisfaction. In 1973 nearly a fifth said that they were near the top of the scale of material satisfaction, compared with only one in 20 today. The proportion feeling that they are at the bottom has

doubled.

Expectations have fallen; and those feeling that they deserve to enjoy the top level of material satisfaction have fallen from nearly a half to a quarter.

People were asked: "How much extra money, if any, would you say you and members of your household need to come in each week in order to live without money worries?"

The number saying that they do not need any more has nearly halved, from 32 per cent in 1973 to 17 per cent now. But when the 1977 cash demands are converted to 1973 prices, it appears that most people are now asking for less money. The proportion asking for £20 or more a week in 1973 terms has halved.

Young people are materially more ambitious than the old. Working-class respondents were less likely than the middle class to say that they did not need any more money. But whereas most unskilled manual workers tended to ask for only a little more, more than half the skilled manual workers said they needed an extra £15 a week or more. Nearly a third of professional and managerial people said they did not need any more; but the rest tended to want a lot more.

The Scots were the most likely of the regional groups to say they needed more money, and they also stood out from the rest in being optimistic about getting it.

Most people tended to put Britain itself lower on the scale of material standards than their own position. "Respondents seem to be saying that the country is going to the dogs, but they themselves are not doing too badly", the magazine says.

Roughly equal numbers think that income policy will, or will not, make Britain a fairer place to live in, and about a quarter say that they do not know. That compares with three fifths for, and just over a fifth against, four years ago.

Experience with the 30mg

Terminus's future: The future of Green Park station at Bath (above), a grade-II listed Victorian railway terminus, which went out of use in 1966, may be clarified today (Michael Horsnell writes). The Historic Buildings Council will decide

whether to recommend that a public inquiry should be set up to consider a request by the city council, which owns the station, to demolish the train shed. Major Anthony Crombie, a trustee of the Bath Preservation Trust, which is fighting

the council's proposal, said yesterday: "Demolition of the shed would impair the architectural merit of the station and put the entrance hall at risk of demolition. The value of the building is in its completeness."

## Poor are penalized by the tax system, book says

Tax has become an engine of poverty in Britain, according to a book published today. The first principle that the poor should be exempt has been sacrificed to political expediency and the need for extra revenue, so that people now start paying tax even when their earnings are below the official poverty line.

The authors argue that root-and-branch reform of the tax system is needed, and that personal allowances should be replaced with a specific exemption limit.

Those earning less than the limit would pay no tax, and the limit would be withdrawn gradually as incomes rose. On £1,000, for example, a single person would qualify for full exemption, but the exemption would fall to £333 a year on £3,000, and there would be no exemption above £4,000.

# Employment Protection Act. These important provisions are now in force.

On 6 April three further important provisions of the Employment Protection Act came into force.

These are Maternity Pay, Itemised Pay Statements and Time off for Public Duties.

### Maternity Pay

Since 1 June 1976 a working woman expecting a baby has possessed two rights under the Act - protection against dismissal because of pregnancy, and the right to return to her job once the baby is born.

The new provision gives her a third right. She is entitled to claim maternity pay from her employer for the first six weeks of her absence because of pregnancy, provided that:-

i. she is employed full-time or part-time for at least 16 hours a week;

ii. she has worked for her employer for at least two years and continues doing so up to the eleventh week before the baby is due.

Part-time employees who work between 8 and 16 hours a week may also qualify for Maternity Pay when they have been with the same employer for 5 years.

Employers can recover the amount of maternity pay specified in the Act from the Maternity Pay Fund.

### Itemised Pay Statements

All employees, with certain exceptions detailed in leaflet number 8, are now entitled to itemised pay statements. Details of the gross and net amount of

wage or salary must be given, together with the amount of fixed and variable deductions and the purposes for which they are made.

### Time off for Public Duties

Employees who hold certain public positions should be permitted reasonable time off to carry out their relevant duties, but the employer is not obliged to pay for this time off. This provision applies to employees who are Justices of the Peace; members of managing or governing boards of specified educational establishments; members of statutory tribunals, and members of local authorities, regional or area health authorities and water authorities.

Leaflet number 12 gives details of this provision together with a list of certain groups of employees who are excluded.

The introduction of these three important provisions means that practically the whole of the Employment Protection Act is now in force.

Leaflets giving details of individual provisions are available from your nearest Employment Office, Jobcentre or Unemployment Benefit Office.

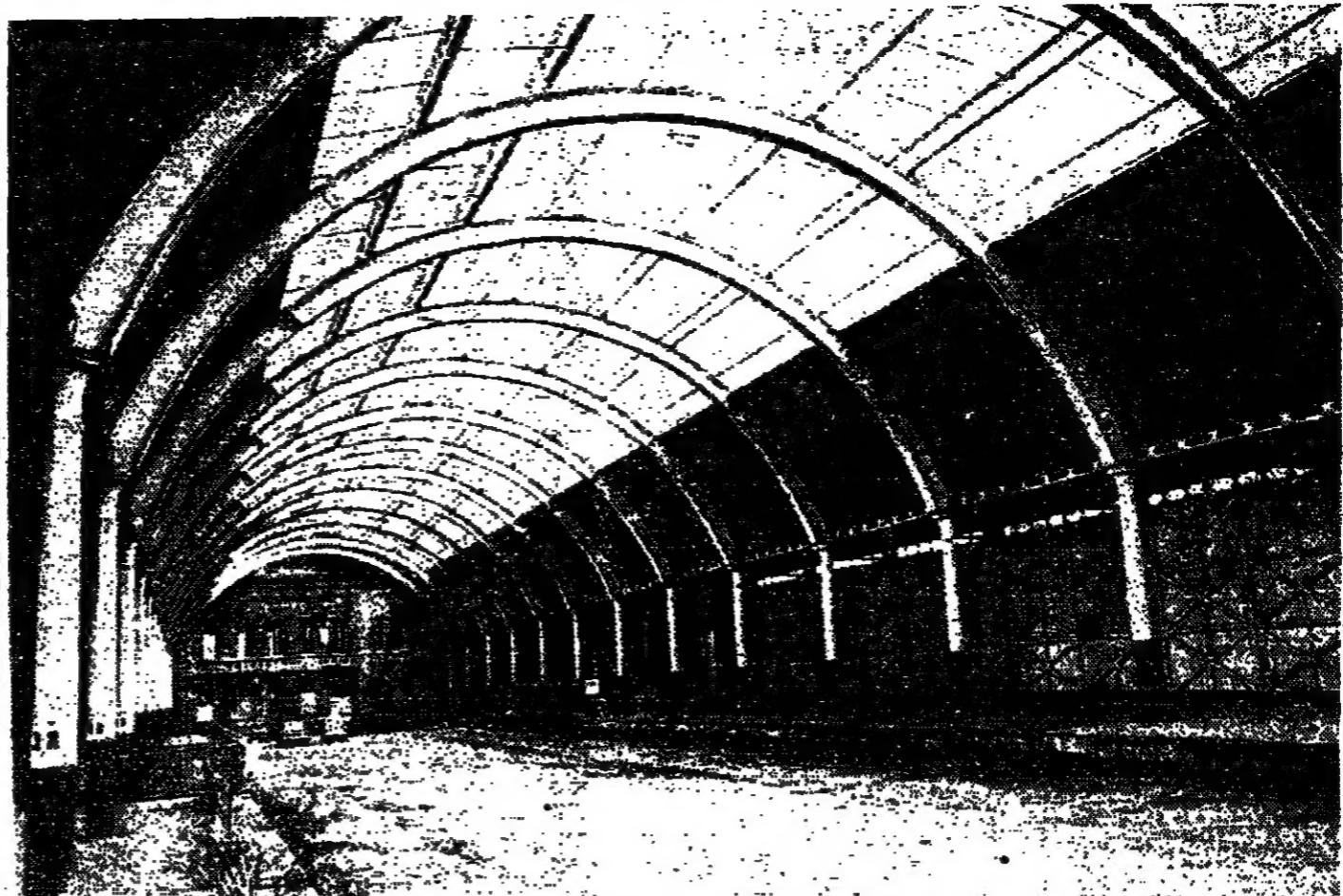
The Employment Protection Act aims to create a climate in which employers and employees can work more closely together, and so make British industry and commerce more productive.



## EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION ACT

A better working life for everyone

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DE



## Closed-shop dismissal overruled by tribunal

From Our Correspondent

Leicester

Mr Arthur Lloyd, aged 54, who was dismissed by British Rail last June when he refused to join a union, has been given his job back by an industrial tribunal.

The tribunal, at Leicester, ordered British Rail to reinstate Mr Lloyd, who refused to join the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association because he is a member of the Plymouth Brethren; a sect that forbids union membership.

For nearly two years the unions have been operating a closed shop in British Rail. Mr Lloyd, of Loughborough, said: "I have been a member of the brethren all my life, and I realize it must be embarrassing for the union but I must stand firm with my religious convictions."

"Although the union may be angry I am going back to work as soon as I can and I will carry on as normal. I do not think my workmates will give me the cold shoulder." He has been with British Rail for 37 years and worked in the divisional manager's office in Nottingham.

The union called for Mr Lloyd's dismissal after he had refused to join it. The local branch said yesterday: "He will be the only non-union member among 700 clerical workers, although we are operating a closed shop."

## Pigeon post plan for blood tests

A plan to use pigeons to carry blood samples for urgent analysis has been devised by

Mrs Hilary Sanders, a work study officer with the South West Regional Health Authority at Plymouth.

A specimen of blood will be carried soon by a peregrine pigeon on a test flight from Devonport Hospital, Plymouth, to the central haematology and pathology laboratories, two miles away.

A report by Mrs Sanders, accepted in principle by the Plymouth health district, has considered the capital costs of 12 birds, a loft costing £220, and £50 a year for feed.

Part of a specimen needing urgent analysis would be attached to a pigeon and released. When it entered the laboratory loft, it would break a photo-electric cell to alert technicians. Devonport staff would telephone to the laboratory to say that a specimen was in the air. If it should not arrive, or was damaged, another pigeon would be launched with the retained portion of the specimen.

Mrs Sanders looked into the cost of using pigeons for carrying specimens between hospitals and found that if the district's bill was £25,000 for a year, including £4,000 for Devonport Hospital. She predicts a saving of £1,000 a year for the hospital; the whole amount would not be saved because the birds would not fly in poor visibility.

A test takes 12 minutes to get to Devonport Hospital and another 10 minutes to get to the laboratory. A pigeon is expected to take less than five minutes.

### Drugs found at school

Detectives have been called to Ampleforth College, North Yorkshire, to try to trace the source of soft drugs found by teachers.

## Grant provides Bristol with a film centre

By Kenneth Gosling

A significant development in the wider use of the British Film Institute's resources was announced yesterday with the creation at Bristol of the primary phase of what is claimed to be the first film centre outside London.

It was made possible by a capital grant from the Film Institute of £11,750 and a contribution to the running costs for 1977-78 of £15,000. They enabled the film operations of the Bristol Arts Council and the Arnolfini Cinema to merge.

The immediate effect will be to avoid all the programme duplication of previous years and allow greater public access to a wider variety of films. Similar film developments may be provided in Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Norwich, Edinburgh and possibly in Cardiff and Liverpool.

Mr Keith Lucas, director of the Film Institute, said: "The intention is to make available outside London film facilities and resources presently only to be found in the London area. I hope we shall be able to look at other developments sympathetically, possibly in the areas of film production."

There will be provision at Bristol for a lecture and discussion programme, a film reference library and, eventually, film workshop and individual viewing facilities for film study.

### Public help refused

A request for £25,000 from public funds by Friends of the Earth, the conservation group, to put its case at the Winstanley inquiry in June was refused by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday.

## Fare bidders cost Merseyside dear

From Robert Parker  
Liverpool

A survey by the Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive shows that about a tenth of its revenue from bus fares is being lost each year because of the number of passengers who underpay.

Some places, such as Cardiff, are imposing the sort of on-the-spot fines or "control fares" that the Merseyside executive is being questioned.

The survey suggests that about £25m a year is being lost, and the executive is seeking powers through Parliament to impose what amounts to on-the-spot fines of up to £1 for underpaying passengers. In a survey last year it was estimated that about £2m was being lost. The bus revenue totals £21.5m.

Merseyside's attempts to get these powers are being watched

with great interest by other passenger transport undertakings all over the country. It is likely that if the powers are granted to Merseyside many other areas will follow suit.

There is little deterrent, the Merseyside executive says, because if anyone is caught underpaying the excess fare he has to pay is the same as or little more than the fare he should have paid.

Merseyside has already faced opposition to its plans from several Labour MPs. There have also been difficulties raised by the Home Office and the Department of Transport. But if the Bill becomes law then underpaying passengers can expect to be fined on the spot not only in Merseyside but in many other parts of the country.

## Police shot Hughes 'to save woman hostage'

From Arthur Osman  
Chesterfield

The two police officers who shot William Thomas Hughes, aged 34, who killed four members of a family at Eastmoor, Derbyshire, in January, said at an inquest at Chesterfield yesterday that they did so to save the life of his hostage, Mrs Gill Moran.

Supt Peter Howse, recently promoted from chief inspector, was praised for his gallantry in trying to persuade Hughes to give up, said: "She would not have been alive today if we had not taken the course we did."

An all-male jury returned a unanimous verdict of justifiable homicide on Hughes, who had been on remand at Leicestershire Prison until he escaped from custody. They also decided that Richard Moran, aged 36, Sarah Bridger Moran, aged 10, and Mrs Moran's parents, Arthur Minton, aged 72, and Amy Minton, aged 70, had been murdered by Hughes.

After returning the verdicts, Mr Clifford Gladwin, foreman of the jury, said he hoped

their sympathy would help to sustain Mrs Moran, who was not present at the inquest. The jury also hoped that Mr Howse, now a superintendent on attachment to the Home Office research branch, would be considered for a commendation.

Detective Superintendent Peter Thomas described the police search, culminating in Hughes's death. He said that after the police car Hughes had forced two officers to hand over had crashed, there was a shot and he leapt forward and grappled with Hughes through the broken window, putting his arm across to protect Mrs Moran. Hughes was in a state of frenzy and completely berserk, was grappling and trying to get the axe he had. There were more shots and he stiffened and shuddered and fell across Mrs Moran.

Inspector Frank Pelt, said that when Hughes continued attacking Mrs Moran he fired three shots and Detective constable Alan Nicholls fired one. Hughes collapsed.

Mrs Mabel Bangert, who killed her husband by stabbing him repeatedly in the back as he went to attack their crippled son, left Preston Crown Court, Lancashire, yesterday after receiving a two-year jail sentence, suspended for two years, for manslaughter.

Mr Justice Milmo said: "You have lived your life with a tyrannical, violent and cruel husband. Your provocation was as severe as any I have come across."

Mrs Bangert, aged 52, killed her husband by stabbing him repeatedly in the back as he went to attack their crippled son, aged 29, in his wheelchair.

She dragged her husband to their van and drove to a beauty spot, where she concealed his body beneath the grass and bracken near her home. Mr David Waddington, QC, for the prosecution, said: "A teacher found his body."

Mrs Bangert, of Coalton Road, Lancaster, confessed and showed the police fragments where she had thrown the knife into the river Lune.

## HOME NEWS

## By-election trends make Grimsby seem vulnerable, but Labour likely to retain Ashfield

By David Wood

Political Editor

Labour leaders and party managers have to prepare themselves for the probability that in today's by-election they will lose Grimsby, a constituency they won from the Conservatives in 1945 and have held ever since. They can fairly confidently hope to blu the public impression of a government in decline by holding on to their seat in the Nottinghamshire mining and textile constituency of Ashfield.

Grimsby, vacant by the death of Mr Anthony Crosland, the former Foreign Secretary, must be regarded as vulnerable if the recent by-election swings between the two main parties prevail. A two-party swing of less than 8 per cent would give

the seat to the Conservatives, seats, and a two-party swing of nearly 22 per cent would be necessary for a Conservative triumph.

Mr Austin Mitchell, a television programme presenter for Yorkshire Television, is a familiar image in Grimsby homes, but he may scarcely yet be reckoned a match for his predecessor as a Labour standard bearer. Nor may be reckoned a match for the Conservative candidate as an authority on the fishing industry, for Mr Robert Blair has spent a lifetime in the local freezing business.

In Ashfield, a constituency remarkable for the steadiness of its voting habits, a Labour defeat is barely credible. It is one of Labour's safest mining

The local elections 8: Challenge by Tories in West Yorkshire

## Labour defends record

By Ronald Kershaw

In West Yorkshire Labour at present holds 49 of the 88 seats available. The Conservatives have 25, the Liberals 10, Independents two, and there are two vacancies, both formally held by Labour.

Bearing in mind national trends towards the right, the Conservatives are convinced that there will be a 10 to 11 per cent swing in their favour among the 1,500,000 voters. That, they say, will be sufficient to wrest control from

Labour. They deplore increasing central government interference in day-to-day local matters. Whether such a line will attract votes is debatable.

There are 53 Liberal nominations for the 88 seats. Predictably, Conservatives and Labour both have 88 candidates. There are four independents.

Among the 76 "others", Leeds and Bradford, as might now be expected, have produced a crop of National Front candidates. By way of a change there is a "British National Party White Power Candidate" in the Leeds number ten area, and in Wakefield number two area, believe it or not, a Democratic peaceful anarchist. A sprinkling of ratepayers' candidates make up the nominations.

Local issues are in the forefront of Labour's election plans. It sees as priorities, jobs and economic growth, improved transport services, a strong voice for West Yorkshire in Britain and Europe, a stronger consumer advice service, better policing, an end to dereliction and the extension of tourism and outdoor recreation among other things.

The Conservatives are cashing in on national shortcomings by the Labour Government on prices, jobs, taxes and the like. At the same time they promise most of the local improvements contained in the Labour Party manifesto.

The Liberal approach to local improvements could well have been taken from the master copy used by the other two.

As everybody appears to be offering almost the same advantages, if elected, it rather looks as though personalities may predominate in West Yorkshire.

Next: West Midlands

## Police inquiry into finances of a council

A senior detective last night was investigating the financial affairs of Rotherham Borough Council, South Yorkshire, a month after the deputy financial director had been jailed for obtaining more than £58,000 by deception from the council.

The investigation may involve him some, although it is not clear at this stage how much is attributable to mismanagement and how much might lead to criminal charges.

The investigation was ordered by Mr Stanley Barratt, Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, who called in a detective chief superintendent from the Greater Manchester force. Last month Michael Alderton, aged 32, the council's deputy financial director, was jailed at Sheffield Crown Court for 18 months after admitting eight charges of obtaining by deception £58,829 of council money.

The inquiries are understood to centre on the council's financial affairs which were criticised recently in a district auditor's report, which also suggested that the expense claims of certain Rotherham councillors were the highest in the country.

## Former Haw Par chief's plea against extradition

Mr Richard Charles Tarling, former chairman of Haw Par Brothers International, who is facing extradition to Singapore on 15 charges concerning the Haw Par group, has committed suicide under Singapore law, Mr Andrew Batson, QC, submitted, in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Batson, for the defence of Mr Tarling, who is on bail pending his appeal against extradition, argued that four of the charges preferred against Mr Tarling under Singapore law "would not even have got past the door of the Director of Public Prosecutions" in England.

Had Mr Tarling and other directors of the Haw Par group wanted to line their pockets they could have been extremely rich. Instead, they had set up a unit trust to prevent that from happening.

Mr Tarling is applying to the Queen's Bench Divisional Court for a writ of habeas corpus to quash the extradition order made by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate in January under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1967.

The court has refused the Singapore Government leave to apply for an order quashing the chief magistrate's refusal to order the extradition of Mr James Slater, the financier, on four charges concerning the affairs of Haw Par.

Mr Batson told Lord Justice Shaw, Mr Justice Nield and Mr Justice Stocker that four of the charges against Mr Tarling were identical with those preferred against Mr Slater. They alleged a conspiracy to commit a criminal breach of trust and a conspiracy to cheat and defraud.

The hearing continues today.



Lord Mountbatten's career: Admiral of the Fleet Lord Mountbatten of Burma, the Duke of Edinburgh's uncle, was the subject of *This Is Your Life*, the commercial television programme, last night. It lasted an hour. Lord Mountbatten, who is 76,

reviewed his eventful and distinguished career, guided by Eamonn Andrews, the actor (centre) and Mr Andrews.

Lord Mountbatten met four members of the crew of HMS Kelly, which he commanded and which was torpedoed during the Second World War. Friends from show business who greeted him include Dame Vera Lynn, the singer, and Mr Danny Kaye, the actor.

## Fall in O-level standards not proved, report says

By a Staff Reporter

The second conference, on a non-nuclear future, starts tomorrow in Salzburg at which Dr Johnson, Dr Robert Pollard,

and other scientists, engineers and environmental specialists will examine the risks of nuclear proliferation,

radioactive waste disposal and

the prospects for other energy sources.

This meeting will lead to a much larger conference starting on Monday in Salzburg on nuclear fuel reprocessing.

In his analysis, *Whose power to choose?* Dr Johnson says there is no prospect that nuclear power as an energy source might soon be abandoned. The question is how great the nuclear commitment should be.

He identifies the main difficulty of safeguards as unaccounted for material.

Major factors were involved in the comparability study of

CSE and GCE grading standards:

the 1973 Comparability Study (Dr Alan Willmott, Schools Council Research Studies series; Macmillan Education, £2.95).

## In brief

### Actor to pursue appeal to Lords

Mr Marius Goring, the actor, said yesterday that he was going ahead with his appeal to the House of Lords against a Court of Appeal decision about the way Equity, the actors' union, can alter its rules.

After its meeting on Monday the union's council instructed Mr Goring to withdraw his personal appeal. He said he did not accept that it had the right to instruct him in that way.

### Decree against banker

Mrs Rosemary de Laszlo, former wife of Group Captain Peter Townsend, was granted a decree nisi in the Divorce Court yesterday against her husband, John, a banker. The suit was not contested.

### Bail for demonstrators

Twenty-six people were remanded on bail by magistrates in London yesterday on charges arising out of a National Front march in Wood Green, on Saturday.

### Influenza kills 24

Twenty-four patients have died from influenza in the past three weeks in geriatric wards at St Michael's Hospital, Aylsham, Norfolk.

### Prison attack

A prisoner from Wormwood Scrubs, London, was taken to hospital yesterday after an attack, believed to be with a razor, by another prisoner.

### Commonwealth stamp

A 13p stamp will be issued to mark the Commonwealth conference in London in June.

## Reform of nuclear controls urged

By Our Science Editor

The reform of international controls on nuclear power is proposed in a paper published today by Dr Brian Johnson, of the International Institute for Environment and Development.

The paper is a prelude to a series of international meetings on the subject.

The first is a private meeting in London starting today of the nuclear suppliers' group which includes government and industrial representatives of the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Japan and other countries. They will con-

sider President Carter's proposals to curtail the further spread through commercial production of plutonium, which could be turned to destructive use.

The second conference, on a non-nuclear future, starts tomorrow in Salzburg at which Dr Johnson, Dr Robert Pollard,

and other scientists, engineers and environmental specialists will examine the risks of nuclear proliferation,

radioactive waste disposal and

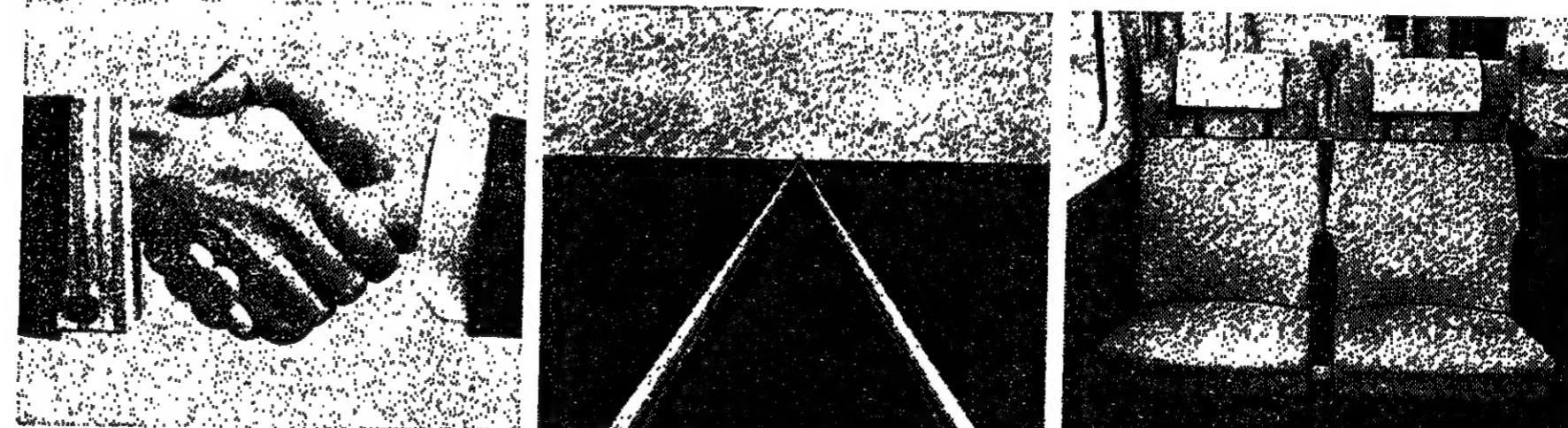
the prospects for other energy sources.

This meeting will lead to a much larger conference starting on Monday in Salzburg on nuclear fuel reprocessing.

In his analysis, *Whose power to choose?* Dr Johnson says there is no prospect that nuclear power as an energy source might soon be abandoned. The question is how great the nuclear commitment should be.

He identifies the main difficulty of safeguards as unaccounted for material.

# Look what you gain when you travel by train



A chance to do better business face to face.

Faster travel.

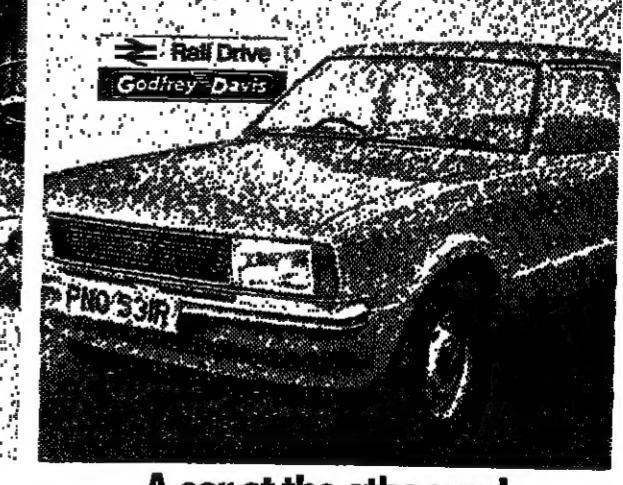
Greater comfort.



The opportunity to work while you travel.



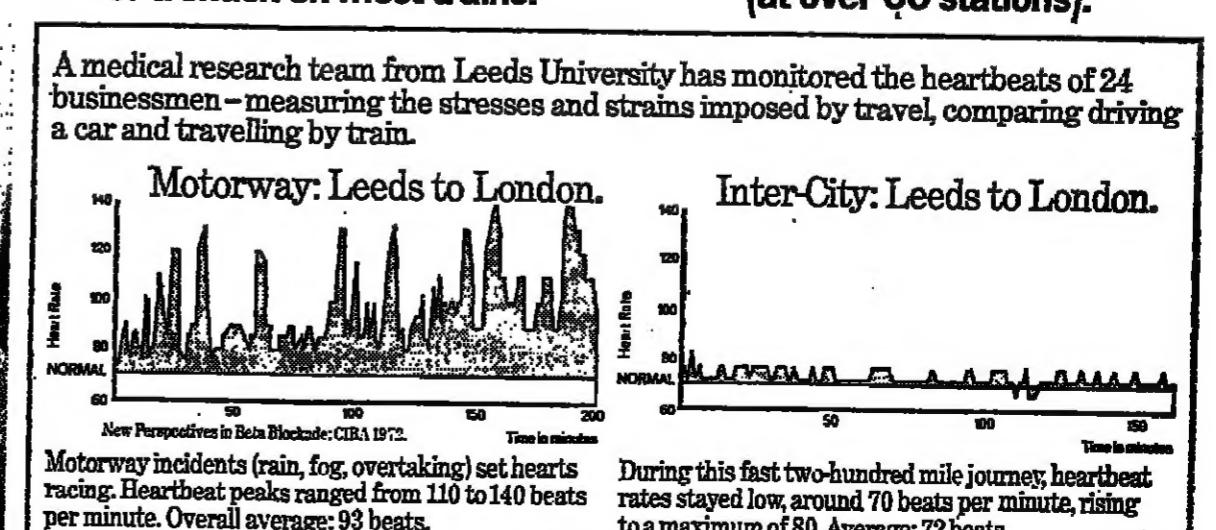
A hot meal, a drink or a snack on most trains.



A car at the other end (at over 60 stations).



More relaxation.



Motorway: Leeds to London.

Inter-City: Leeds to London.

Motorway incidents (rain, fog, overtaking) set hearts racing. Heartbeat peaks ranged from 110 to 140 beats per minute. Overall average: 93 beats.

During this fast two-hundred mile journey, heartbeat rates stayed low, around 70 beats per minute, rising to a maximum of 80. Average: 72 beats.

### Stress-free travel.

When you travel by Inter-City, you can forget about your problems. You won't hit any traffic on the way. You get time to have a meal, catch up with work and relax in real comfort (in fact, more than 50% of Inter-City trains are now air-conditioned).

It all adds up to one thing: travelling Inter-City makes good sense.

And good sense makes good business. So go Inter-City soon.



Inter-City makes the going easy

## OVERSEAS

## Danish daily delivered with police escort

From Geoffrey Dodd  
Copenhagen, April 27

A police escort was needed early today to enable copies of the Danish national daily *Berlingske Tidende* to be transported from the printing works. It was the third attempt by striking printers and their supporters to prevent distribution of the newspaper since production started with non-union labour on Monday after almost three months of non-publication.

On Tuesday morning several policemen and demonstrators were injured in scuffles. Today's demonstration was quite peaceful. During the long wait, showers and a sharp wind cooled the pickets, and many of the demonstrators had gone home before police arrived to clear the streets and escort delivery lorries out of the building at 7 am.

By producing a half-sized 16-page newspaper in the normal run of 150,000 copies without the use of union printers, the management has concluded that it does not need all the 1,000 printers it employed until the conflict broke out on January 30, even though other *Berlingske* publications are not being produced at the moment.

This aspect has not been lost on union leaders, who said today that they are to meet representatives for the publishers tonight to discuss points of the dispute.

## 10 exposed to radiation at nuclear plant

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent

A report that one of the commanders of the Patriotic Front guerrilla forces operating against Rhodesia, Mr Rex Nhongo, has been poisoned by a colleague is false, according to an African source in London.

Mr Nhongo is in the camps and is expected back in Maputo in a day or two, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, senior member of the Patriotic Front, said yesterday. The report in *The Times* yesterday came from enemies of the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) revolution, he added, and from imperialist agents masquerading under the cloak of nationalism. Mr Kangai also confirmed the

Western membership of the Security Council have indicated they might not be prepared to use their veto to prevent sanctions being applied if South Africa presses on with the Turnhalle scheme.

According to sources close to today's meeting, Mr Vorster is prepared to consider elections in which Swapo would participate as well as delegates from the Turnhalle talks, but under supervision by the Western nations rather than the United Nations.

A more intractable problem, however, is the question of the large number of South African troops in the northern part of the territory. If they were withdrawn, the South Africans believe Swapo guerrillas operating from Angola would quickly take control of the populous northern homelands of Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi. Yet it would not be possible to hold genuinely free elections so long as South African troops remain there. It is unlikely that any of the Western nations would want to commit troops in their place.

The Western side is being lead by Mr Don McHenry, a black American diplomat who is deputy to Mr Andrew Young, the United States representative to the United Nations. The British delegation includes Mr James Murray, a senior representative at the United Nations, and Sir David Scott, the British Ambassador to South Africa.

## Poisoning of Patriotic Front commander denied

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Patriotic Front's opposition to taking part in a constitutional conference on Rhodesia, as proposed by Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, if the United States was included.

"We do not see any reason why the Americans should come in", he said. "It is a colonial issue which should be handled by the British Government." It would not change the Front leaders' minds, Mr Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, which is responsible for running Soweto, and for the decision to increase rents.

At Elkhal stadium, police wearing camouflage uniforms and equipped with shields and helmets, also tried to disperse the crowds with tear gas. But after talks with student leaders they agreed they could continue their meeting so long as there was no violence. When a group tried to interfere with police vehicles they were stopped by senior students.

Mr Dan Montsiri president of



Soweto schoolchildren taking part in yesterday's protest. They urged their parents not to pay steeply increased rents.

## Soweto adults go to work as children protest

Continued from page 1

their parents not to pay the rent increases which are due to come into effect on May 1. Later they attempted to join students congregating in other parts of Soweto but were dispersed by police tear gas.

Larger groups of pupils from Naledi and Meadowlands schools were also dispersed by tear gas after they had started marching. They carried placards saying "Away with high rents" "We will not pay", and "Mulder is mad".

Reference to Mr Mannie

Mulder, chairman of the West

Rand Bantu Administration

Board, which is responsible for

running Soweto, and for the

decision to increase rents.

At Elkhal stadium, police

wearing camouflage uniforms

and equipped with shields and

helmets, also tried to disperse

the crowds with tear gas. But

after talks with student leaders

they agreed they could continue

their meeting so long as there

was no violence. When a group

tried to interfere with police

vehicles they were stopped by

senior students.

Mr Dan Montsiri president of

the SSRC, insisted that the demonstration was a peaceful one but warned the police that interference could lead to a confrontation. Colonel J. P. Visser, the Soweto police chief who took on the post after last year's black unrest, said his men would take action only if lives or property were threatened.

The first serious violence broke out around midday when the students marched on the offices of the Urban Bantu Council (UBC), which has nominal powers to represent Soweto residents. Students smashed windows with stones and bottles after they had been angered by the presence of a white cameraman taking their photographs from inside the building.

The UBC is a largely discredited organization in Soweto both among students and many of their parents. The SSRC today called on council members to resign, pointing out that UBC had prior knowledge of the proposed rent increases and had not opposed them.

Today's demonstrations almost exclusively involved students. Their parents—the

people who will have to pay the higher rents—went to work in Johannesburg as normal ignoring calls for a work boycott.

Attempts to hold a meeting of rent-payers in one of the township's stadia were thwarted by a Johannesburg magistrate who placed a ban on the meeting.

The demonstrations were the first serious disturbances in Soweto since the beginning of this year. Faced with spiralling inflation and growing unemployment together with tough police action against what would-be trouble-makers, most of Soweto's one million residents have been trying to avoid a repetition of last year's riots and work boycotts.

However the proposed rent increases will place an intolerable burden on many Soweto families, particularly the lower paid, who are already faced with the prospect of a 20 per cent increase in the cost of their staple diet. According to the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, the minimum cost of maintaining a family of five in Soweto will now be just over £100 a month, 14.5 per

cent higher than last November.

The average increase in rents announced last week was about 40 per cent, but in the case of some low rent accommodation the rise was as high as 80 per cent—from £4.20 a month to £7.00 a month.

Mr Mulder said the increases were largely the result of last year's unrest, estimating that the West Rand board suffered a loss in revenue of £6.7m during the current financial year through damage caused by riots.

By law Bantu administration boards have to meet their running costs from revenue they raise in the townships. Much of this is provided by the liquor stores and beer halls which the boards run. These were one of the main targets for attack during the riots.

Since last year's riots the West Rand board's income from beer and liquor sales has fallen from 57 per cent of its total income to only 21 per cent.

The use of liquor sales to finance township running costs has long been a point of contention.

## New York hearing of Concorde case today

From Peter Strafford  
New York, April 27

A court hearing will be held in New York tomorrow on one of the main issues affecting landings by Concorde at Kennedy airport: whether the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which controls the airport, has the power to prevent the aircraft from landing once permission has been given by the federal Government.

If British Airways and Air France win their case, they will have gone some way towards removing the biggest obstacle that has been put in the way of Concorde. British Airways even talk in terms of starting the first Concorde flights into Kennedy within 60 days of the decision.

If they lose, it will be a setback, but it will not be the end of the airlines' efforts to overcome opposition in New York. They like the port authority, can appeal against any court decision, and they can also take court action on other legal grounds.

The airlines' hope is that Judge Milton Pollack will act quickly, possibly even tomorrow. The case has been pending for several months, and their view is that it is a straightforward one, on which he can give summary judgment.

Essentially, they are arguing that, by the terms of the American Constitution, the port authority cannot prevent Concorde from landing because the decision to allow it is, for a test period, taken in February 1976 by Mr William Coleman, then Secretary of Transportation, overrides any state or local decision.

Tomorrow's hearing will not deal with the environmental questions surrounding Concorde, although they may well be raised by Concorde opponents from Long Island who will be speaking.

## President Amin 'ate liver of dead minister'

President Amin of Uganda ate part of the liver of a dead minister in an attempt to keep away evil spirits, a former personal physician to the President said.

Professor John Kibukumusoke, a Ugandan, now professor of medicine at Zambia University in Lusaka, told a meeting of the Africa Bureau at the Commonwealth that the liver came from Mr Michael Onyango, the Ugandan Foreign Minister, whose body was found floating in the Nile in 1973.

Professor Kibukumusoke, personal physician to President Amin from 1971 to 1973 when he fled the country, said the President was very superstitious and believed strongly that "if you eat a piece of your victim's liver his evil spirit will not haunt you".

He said the liver had found its way to President Amin's command post and part of it was eaten by the President.

The move gives Nato an aircraft to match Soviet aircraft deployed in the past few years.

## Opposition hint of Bhutto role in caretaker cabinet

Islamabad, April 27—Pakistan's main opposition leaders today discussed new terms for ending their confrontation with Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, including demands for fresh national elections and a caretaker government.

The PAF, the acting president of the nine-party opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), said after the talks that his movement would demand two-thirds of the seats in an interim Cabinet. But he indicated the opposition might agree to Mr Bhutto remaining as Prime Minister until new elections were held in about two months' time.

Paf Pagan said it might be possible to reach agreement by tomorrow evening on the terms for negotiations between Mr Bhutto and the PNA, thus ending the disturbances throughout the country, in which about 250 people have died. The unrest began after the March 7 general election, which the opposition says were rigged.

Mr Bhutto said in a press conference that he had asked the Prime Minister to allow six prominent lawyers closely identified with the opposition to join in the talks and advise them on constitutional matters.

Meanwhile, the Government has rejected the resignations of its ambassadors in Spain and Greece and dismissed them for alleged misconduct.

Mr Bhutto said in a press conference that he had asked the Prime Minister to allow six prominent lawyers closely identified with the opposition to join in the talks and advise them on constitutional matters.

A Zaire spokesman said Brigadier Garba and President Mobutu were going to the Shaba province copper centre of Kolwezi, once threatened by the rebels, today and might go on to Mutsanga.

Zaire's official Azap news agency has quoted Brigadier Garba as saying Africa's interest demanded a solution to the unhappy incident between Zaire and Angola. "Reuter and AP

Kinshasa, April 26—American construction workers who were evacuated from southern Zaire after it was invaded by the Katangan rebels, will begin returning over the weekend.

Between eight and 11 Americans working on a power line and electricity converter project in Kolwezi for Inga-Shaba, a subsidiary of Morrison Knudsen Co, of Utah, will return to the copper-rich mining town on Sunday or Monday.

Last month when the rebels pushed to within 15 miles of Kolwezi, about 77 American construction workers, some with families, were evacuated. AP

Chances are your post room jogs gently along. It doesn't bother the Board; the Board doesn't bother it.

Chances are, also, that this cosy state of affairs is costing you unnecessary money, time and effort. Here are some questions you might raise.

### Seven pointed questions

1. Are your staff doing work the Post Office would willingly do for you?
2. Are you paying agents to do what the Post Office would help you to do for nothing?
3. Could you cut down on transport?
4. Is your post room as efficiently organised and equipped as it could be?
5. Could the post room play a more effective part in your marketing operation—at home and abroad?
6. Do you pay more postage than necessary?

The information that follows may suggest thought-provoking possibilities. There is also a film entitled "The great mail room mystery" which is available on loan.

### Wrap up the parcel problem

You already know, of course, that we deliver regularly and swiftly to any address in the country. But we offer many special facilities for the businessman. For example: More than 2,500 firms post over 80 million parcels a year under individually negotiated contracts.

Perhaps your parcel deliveries are local rather than nationwide. Then we

can probably offer next-day delivery for less than the cost of running your own vans. And you'll find us flexible on dimensions and packaging requirements.

### Door-to-door security

Datapost and Datapost D are for people who need secure, courier-style, overnight delivery of urgent packages of any kind.

International Datapost (for the conveyance of urgent business papers or documents) operates to major business centres in USA, Brazil, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Australia, Japan and Hong Kong.

### Speed your exports

No matter how involved you are in exporting, the Post Office has a service to help speed your business.

From air mail letters for your initial contacts right through to air parcels for despatching the goods and contracts for printed paper in bulk.

### Stimulating Sales

Direct mail or advertising through the post, is flexible, selective and personal. It works quickly and results can be accurately measured. It stimulates response—particularly if you use the Business Reply or Freepost services. And we help by giving a rebate on bulk mailings. Rebate can be as much as 30%!

If you'd like to know more

Your local Postal Service Representative can give you advice on any postal service, including those mentioned above. The PSR will also tell you about special courses run by the Post Office for post room staff. Your PSR will help you to use the Postal Services in the most cost-effective way.

### The one who finds the answers

Your local Postal Service Representative can give you advice on any postal service, including those mentioned above. The PSR will also tell you about special courses run by the Post Office for post room staff. Your PSR will help you to use the Postal Services in the most cost-effective way.

Jackie Willbourn, FREEPOST, Room 434, Postal Headquarters, St. Martins-le-Grand, LONDON EC1A 1HQ. Remember—No stamp needed.

Please ask my Postal Service Representative to make an appointment.

Booklets. Please send me:

Post room organisation

The Royal Mail parcels service—simply the best

A quick guide to Overseas Postal Services

Direct Mail.

Information please:

Firms I am interested in borrowing your films for business. Please send me details.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION \_\_\_\_\_

COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

POSTCODE \_\_\_\_\_

TEL \_\_\_\_\_

12

Lubumbashi, Zaire, April 27—Nigeria has begun trying to settle the quarrel between Zaire and Angola, whose Marxist rulers are alleged by Zaire to have backed the invasion of its copper-rich Shaba province.

Closed-Shop  
dismissal  
overruled  
tribunal

## HOME NEWS

## Simpler citizenship suggested in government document

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Simplification of the nationality laws into British citizenship and British overseas citizenship is suggested in a government discussion paper published yesterday. The changes would affect everyone in Britain and many people abroad.

Those who have close ties with Britain would alone have an unqualified right of free entry. Overseas citizenship would be held by the rest of those people now citizens of the United Kingdom and the colonies.

The Government does not intend to introduce early legislation. The discussion paper says it has reached no firm conclusions on many of the ideas, but it thinks that changes on the lines suggested would offer a more rational basis for citizenship and immigration control.

The discussion paper suggests that British citizenship should be conferred, in general on: Citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies who were born, naturalized or registered in Britain, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

Those who hold that citizenship by descent and have the right of entry.

Citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies and British protected persons from dependencies or former dependencies (including those from East Africa); British subjects without citizenship who have settled in Britain for a specified period.

The paper says the following group would acquire the right of entry for the first time: Citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies from overseas who have been resident here for less than five years, and their wives. They have in most cases already been accepted for permanent residence. To grant them citizenship would not commit the United Kingdom to a group of permanent residents.

British protected persons and the British subjects without citizenship who have made their homes here.

A few of the British subjects without citizenship except for immigration control, but generally they and the British protected persons are not exempt; but they have for the most part already been accepted for permanent residence. "They are here to stay and to grant them British citizenship with the right of entry to the United Kingdom would not involve any new immigration commitment."

The following people who have the right of entry under the Immigration Act, 1971, would not become citizens if the law were amended as suggested: 1. Citizens of the Commonwealth country with a parent (in practice almost invariably the mother) who was a citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies by birth in the United Kingdom;

2. Commonwealth citizens who have the right of entry only because they are British citizens; 3. Citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies from overseas who were at one time served in the United Kingdom and resident here for five years but who could not meet the residence qualifications for naturalization.

Although it is intended that only British citizens should have a right of entry, the paper says there might be a case for making exceptions for people in those groups and allowing them to retain the right of entry for their benefit.

The most serious drawback to the status of citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies is that it does not provide a ready definition of right of entry, the discussion paper says. In most other western countries citizens automatically have the right of entry. Under our system a citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies may not have any close ties with the United Kingdom or even with a remaining colony.

When successive governments have found it necessary to control Commonwealth immigration they have felt obliged to distinguish between citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies and the rest, the report says, adding: "These distinctions within a community are unnatural and hard to follow. They have caused confusion and have encouraged the belief that our immigration laws contain elements of racial prejudice."

The Immigration Act, 1971, introduced the concept of dependency, but it did not affect the citizenship of the United Kingdom and colonies continue but the right of entry was also conferred to a limited degree on certain citizens of other Commonwealth countries.

About 850 million people throughout the world are "British subjects" in British law. Most of them are citizens of independent Commonwealth countries.

Of the rest, 56 million are citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies, most of whom have close connection with the United Kingdom and are exempt from immigration control. A further 3,300,000 (of whom 2,600,000 are in Hong Kong) are citizens by virtue of a close connection with a dependency. They do not have right of entry to the United Kingdom but almost invariably have right of admission to a dependency.

But about 150,000 citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies, mostly in Malaysia, India and Africa, deriving their status from former dependencies, have no such right.

The numbers in East Africa are declining as a result of admission under the special voucher scheme which the Government intends to

continue, the discussion paper says.

There are thought to be about three million citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies (a million in Britain) with dual nationality who are exempt from immigration control, and a further 1,300,000 (mostly in Malaysia) who are subjects of the King or Queen of those without rights of entry either to the United Kingdom or a dependency are well established in their countries of residence even when they do not have dual citizenship.

There are believed to be about 250,000 British subjects without British citizenship and more than 274,000 British protected persons, mostly in the South Seas Islands. Nearly all those people are living abroad and are subject to immigration control. About 120,000 Irish citizens have made formal claims under the 1948 Act to remain British subjects.

The present definition of United Kingdom national for European Community purposes will need to be redrawn, in consultation with partners in the Community. It is suggested, so that in general all British citizens would have the same freedom of movement within the territory of the Community.

The paper suggests that those who are as well as men, should be able to transmit their citizenship to their children born abroad, but generally confined to the first generation so born.

A woman who marries a man from Britain can't acquire her husband's citizenship. But a man from overseas who marries a woman from Britain can.

The paper says that that runs contrary to the Government's general policy of ending discrimination between the sexes.

Registration on the grounds under the present law gives a woman the right of entry to the United Kingdom and to extend the right to men in the same way would have repercussions on immigration. Bogus marriages might be encouraged.

Foreign nationals, who seek naturalization here, have to satisfy the Home Secretary that among other things they have been here at least five years, are of good character, have a sufficient knowledge of English, and intend, once naturalized, to remain here or linked to British interests abroad.

Many Commonwealth citizens have an entitlement to citizenship and have to show only that they have been ordinarily resident here for five years. But increasing numbers are having to meet similar requirements to those for naturalization (Commonwealth citizens apply for registration, not naturalization). There is no appeal against refusal of either naturalization or registration.

The Government would welcome views, the paper says, on the legal character requirement, the language requirement and the absence of an appeal system.

Discussing the various options if the United Kingdom decided to tighten its law on dual nationality, the paper says that to ban it would be complicated and expensive. But a ban on dual nationality, where it arises from a voluntary act, would not present such difficulty. "It could be done part of the clearer and better defined British citizenship for which we are aiming."

Some concessions, however, might perhaps be made in connection with marriage, so that, for instance, those who apply for British citizenship, or acquire another by virtue of marriage, might be allowed to keep both their citizenships (provided the laws of the other country permitted this). Such persons would then still have the right of entry to their country of origin if the marriage failed.

The paper suggests that British overseas citizenship might be conferred on citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies who were born naturalized, or registered in a dependency, or whose fathers were.

That status would also be conferred on those other people who are not citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies or British protected persons but who would be seen as British citizens.

As a general rule, entry to a dependency would be limited to British overseas citizens by virtue of a connexion with it. British overseas citizenship would not carry with it the right of entry to the United Kingdom.

So that British overseas citizenship should in the longer term be related to dependencies only, the rules for acquisition and transmission would have to be more restrictive than those for British citizenship.

The arrangements would not affect the obligation which the Government has assumed towards holders of United Kingdom passports from East Africa, and the special voucher system would continue.

In general, Irish citizens born before 1949 were British subjects in British law until the Act of 1948 came into force. Since then, those Irish citizens have been eligible to claim by written notice to the Secretary of State, to remain British subjects under a special provision of the Act.

Within a new nationality scheme, they could continue to be eligible to hold British passports. They and other Irish citizens settling in the United Kingdom would be eligible on the same terms as citizens of Commonwealth and foreign countries to apply for British citizenship.

Views about the suggestions in the document may be sent to the Home Office, Nationality Division (AH Room 1606), Immigration and Nationality Department, 40 Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 2BY.

**British Nationality Law: Discussion of Possible Changes** (Command 6795, Stationery Office, 60p). Parliamentary report, page 16. Leading article, page 19

## Edinburgh Festival office in London may close

From Our Correspondent  
Edinburgh

The future of the London office for the Edinburgh International Festival may be in jeopardy.

The Edinburgh Festival Society was told at its meeting yesterday that it cost more than £31,000 to run the London office last year, three times more than the running costs of the Edinburgh office.

Almost £22,000 was spent at the London office on entertainment and travelling and after hearing the figures Mr David Brown, a Labour's Edinburgh district councillor, demanded an investigation.

Mr Brown said the festival council should be looking into

whether the London office was a viable proposition; he was supported by another Labour district councillor, Mr James Kerr, who said he wanted to know exactly how the money was spent.

Mr John Millar, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the society's chairman, said the provision of a London office was included in the terms of the contract of Mr Peter Diamond, the festival director.

The society unanimously agreed to retain the master to the festival council for further discussion.

Last year's Edinburgh Festival lost nearly £6,400 but the much figure would have been much more if the Scottish Arts Council had not increased its grant.

## WEST EUROPE

## Skimming of oil slick almost total failure

From Craig Seton  
Stravanger, April 27

An exhausted repair team abandoned today's attempt to control the five-day-old blow-out at the oil platform Bravo. It flew over the Norwegian Ekofisk oilfield as the men withdrew from the platform ready for a new effort tomorrow to cap the gusher. All the necessary equipment is in place.

Hopes are high that the blow-out may be controlled tomorrow. It is becoming apparent here that, faced with the almost total failure of "skimming" equipment to tackle the growing oil slick, now estimated at 350 square miles, the Norwegian Government is being forced to consider using chemical dispersants against the advice of the fishing industry and environmental interests.

Flying in a reconnaissance aircraft plotting the course and size of the oil slick, made up of an estimated 12,000 tonnes of escaped oil, it was clear that the greater portion of the slick has not been tackled at all.

At least a dozen vessels are trying to deal with the slick within a few miles of Bravo, where we could see the oil gusher rising in a reddish brown plume above the stricken platform. There were no other vessels to be seen in a 35-mile journey round the slick.

Next to the platform, the slick is at its thinnest. Huge rusty red streaks stretching miles into the horizon discolour the water. As we travelled eastwards towards the Danish coast, however, the oil thinned out, and divers have been among the most susceptible to this particular source of contamination.

Oil harms birds because it floats and spreads on the surface of water, trap swimming seabirds, in the first instance soaking their plumage and destroying its insulating and waterproofing properties. The creature loses buoyancy and becomes chilled.

Birds may also ingest or in-



Mr Richard Hatteberry, left, and Mr Asgar "Boots" Hansen, experts from Houston, Texas, on the oil platforms Bravo yesterday.

## Mounting sea-life toll by pollution

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

The effect of oil pollution from the blow-out at the Bravo well on marine life is indicated in a report on pollution research published by the Natural Environment Research Council.

The study, *Ecological Research on Seabirds*, lists species that have declined most rapidly in the 10 years since the Torrey Canyon disaster, but highlights the damage being wrought by oil spills.

Although oil is only one of several pollutants, particularly in climates like that of the Ekofisk oilfield.

Two miles from Bravo two ships towed a boom and trapped a small patch of dirty brown oil but the skimming vessel, which is supposed to follow at the rear and suck the oil from the surface, was nowhere to be seen.

In Stavanger, Mr Hans Christian Bugge, director of Norway's pollution control agency, today admitted that the skimming operation had not been successful. The equipment was unusable in waves of more than 6ft, he said.

The Government would welcome

views, the paper says, on the language requirement and the absence of an appeal system.

The effect of oil pollution from the blow-out at the Bravo well on marine life is indicated in a report on pollution research published by the Natural Environment Research Council.

The study, *Ecological Research on Seabirds*, lists species that have declined most rapidly in the 10 years since the Torrey Canyon disaster, but highlights the damage being wrought by oil spills.

Although oil is only one of several pollutants, particularly in climates like that of the Ekofisk oilfield.

Two miles from Bravo two ships towed a boom and trapped a small patch of dirty brown oil but the skimming vessel, which is supposed to follow at the rear and suck the oil from the surface, was nowhere to be seen.

In Stavanger, Mr Hans Christian Bugge, director of Norway's pollution control agency, today admitted that the skimming operation had not been successful. The equipment was unusable in waves of more than 6ft, he said.

The Government would welcome

views, the paper says, on the language requirement and the absence of an appeal system.

The effect of oil pollution from the blow-out at the Bravo well on marine life is indicated in a report on pollution research published by the Natural Environment Research Council.

The study, *Ecological Research on Seabirds*, lists species that have declined most rapidly in the 10 years since the Torrey Canyon disaster, but highlights the damage being wrought by oil spills.

Although oil is only one of several pollutants, particularly in climates like that of the Ekofisk oilfield.

Two miles from Bravo two ships towed a boom and trapped a small patch of dirty brown oil but the skimming vessel, which is supposed to follow at the rear and suck the oil from the surface, was nowhere to be seen.

In Stavanger, Mr Hans Christian Bugge, director of Norway's pollution control agency, today admitted that the skimming operation had not been successful. The equipment was unusable in waves of more than 6ft, he said.

The Government would welcome

views, the paper says, on the language requirement and the absence of an appeal system.

The effect of oil pollution from the blow-out at the Bravo well on marine life is indicated in a report on pollution research published by the Natural Environment Research Council.

The study, *Ecological Research on Seabirds*, lists species that have declined most rapidly in the 10 years since the Torrey Canyon disaster, but highlights the damage being wrought by oil spills.

Although oil is only one of several pollutants, particularly in climates like that of the Ekofisk oilfield.

Two miles from Bravo two ships towed a boom and trapped a small patch of dirty brown oil but the skimming vessel, which is supposed to follow at the rear and suck the oil from the surface, was nowhere to be seen.

In Stavanger, Mr Hans Christian Bugge, director of Norway's pollution control agency, today admitted that the skimming operation had not been successful. The equipment was unusable in waves of more than 6ft, he said.

The Government would welcome

views, the paper says, on the language requirement and the absence of an appeal system.

The effect of oil pollution from the blow-out at the Bravo well on marine life is indicated in a report on pollution research published by the Natural Environment Research Council.

The study, *Ecological Research on Seabirds*, lists species that have declined most rapidly in the 10 years since the Torrey Canyon disaster, but highlights the damage being wrought by oil spills.

Although oil is only one of several pollutants, particularly in climates like that of the Ekofisk oilfield.

Two miles from Bravo two ships towed a boom and trapped a small patch of dirty brown oil but the skimming vessel, which is supposed to follow at the rear and suck the oil from the surface, was nowhere to be seen.

In Stavanger, Mr Hans Christian Bugge, director of Norway's pollution control agency, today admitted that the skimming operation had not been successful. The equipment was unusable in waves of more than 6ft, he said.

The Government would welcome

views, the paper says, on the language requirement and the absence of an appeal system.

The effect of oil pollution from the blow-out at the Bravo well on marine life is indicated in a report on pollution research published by the Natural Environment Research Council.

The study, *Ecological Research on Seabirds*, lists species that have declined most rapidly in the 10 years since the Torrey Canyon disaster, but highlights the damage being wrought by oil spills.

Although oil is only one of several pollutants, particularly in climates like that of the Ekofisk oilfield.

Two miles from Bravo two ships towed a boom and trapped a small patch of dirty brown oil but the skimming vessel, which is supposed to follow at the rear and suck the oil from the surface, was nowhere to be seen.

In Stavanger, Mr Hans Christian Bugge, director of Norway's pollution control agency, today admitted that the skimming operation had not been successful. The equipment was unusable in waves of more than 6ft, he said.

The Government would welcome

views, the paper says, on the language requirement and the absence of an appeal system.

The effect of oil pollution from the blow-out at the Bravo well on marine life is indicated in a report on pollution research published by the Natural Environment Research Council.

## OVERSEAS

## Japan sets its face against rearming to secure W Pacific

From Peter Hazelhurst

Tokyo, April 27. American hopes that Japan will increase its military power and assume greater responsibility for the security of the western Pacific were dashed today when Mr. Takeo Fukuda, the Prime Minister, assured President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines that Japan will not rearm itself under any circumstances.

President Marcos, who is visiting Japan, told journalists tonight that the subject of Japan's military role in Asia was not raised during his talks with Mr. Fukuda.

When asked to comment on America's growing belief that Japan should assume a greater role in maintaining the security of the region, President Marcos replied: "We did not discuss Japan's future military role when the subject was raised during my talks with the Prime Minister. Mr. Fukuda immediately told me that Japan has no intention of rearming itself. Nor will it pursue an objective of straining a nuclear capability."

It became obvious tonight that the question of the security of eastern Asia was raised as a main topic when President Marcos met Japanese leaders today. Members of his entourage suggested tonight that the Filipino leader, normally sensitive to the question of Japanese rearmament, has been particularly concerned about the future of South-East Asia's security since the American debacle in Vietnam.

Alluding to suggestions that he would not like to see Japan take a more active role in maintaining the security of the region, President Marcos said: "In view of the fact that Japan is the biggest and most powerful economic power in

Asia, of necessity everybody looks to Japan to indirectly assume such a role. But the Prime Minister told me today Japan has no such intentions."

Hinting at some disappointment with this attitude of his former adversaries—he fought the Japanese at Batan in the 1940s—Mr. Marcos said: "My desires are of little consequence. I cannot tell the Japanese Government what to do... Mr. Fukuda told me his plans: Japan will not rearm, and there will be no seeking a nuclear capability. Instead he said he will help the poor nations of Asia strengthen themselves economically so they will be capable of defending themselves."

President Marcos appeared to agree with Mr. Fukuda's assessment of the future threat of insurgency in South-East Asia. Asked whether the five members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) might pursue a more militant approach against the Communist regimes in Indo-China, he said the organization had never attempted to gang up against any particular nation, in a military or political sense.

"The principal threat against South-East Asian nations is still insurgency. We anticipate, in the Asian organization that within the next five to 10 years this will be the threat to our individual nations. I am confident we can deal with it, but we must deal with the threat with economic development."

"This is where Japan can help. The small nations of South-East Asia must be assured of short-term and long-term guarantees for their economic plans. This is how Japan can help us fight insurgency," he added.

## A comic strip conservative sees liberal light in Broadway musical

### Orphan Annie's new tune

From Peter Strafford

New York, April 27

One of the best known figures in the world of American comic strips, Little Orphan Annie, who first appeared in 1924, has finally arrived on Broadway. She is the heroine of a musical called *Annie*, and the event has had New York critics busily drawing conclusions about what it means for the state of the country in 1977.

Little Orphan Annie was not just a comic strip figure. She was also highly political, a symbol of the old-time virtues of American conservatism and self-help.

A perennial pre-teenager, with golden hair and big, vacant circles for eyes, she really came into her own in the 1930s, after the election of President Roosevelt, because Harold Gray, her creator, could not stand the way things were going.

Annie was given to such comments as this one, made after someone had pointed out that there were free schools and free homes for poor children: "Free? Hub—nothing is free. It all costs somebody. Too many people are living 'free' off of other people. I'll keep tryin' to earn my way."

The strip was used to defend prominent businessmen going on trial for corruption and to attack their prosecutors. The New Republic published leading article entitled Fascism in the Funnies, in which it accused Gray of "a continued attack on the New Deal, together with a virulent denunciation of the organised-labour movement."

Not much of this is reflected in the Broadway musical. Little Orphan Annie has been sweetened in the interest of the musical's commercial appeal. So much so that a writer in New York magazine commented: "The Little Orphan

plaintiffs were concerned in a competing business and that their application was in bad faith, being really designed to destroy Petrocinius, so as to pick up the relief.

It appeared likely that the application would be removed from office, at Manwith's behest, at the adjourned meeting of Petrocinius, which was to be held before the adjourned meeting of Manwith, at which time Manwith was likely to be passed.

Section 147 (3) of the Companies Act, 1948, provided that company books of account should be "at all times open to inspection by the directors". After referring to *Cutter v. Wembury Stadium Ltd* (1949) AC 398, 407, *Burn v. London & South Wales Coal Co* (1960) 7 TLR 118, *Edmon v. Rose* (1922) 58 SR 281, *McCormick v. McRee* (1965) 253, and *Murter v. Eastern & Midland Railway Co* (1888) 38 Ch D 92, his Lordship reached five conclusions.

(1) Though section 147 and its predecessors implicitly recognized the existence of a director's right to inspect the company's books of account, it contained no express right of inspection of the section being imposed criminal sanctions in the event of proper books of account not being kept, or not being made available for inspection.

(2) The right, exercisable both at and outside meetings, was conferred by the common law to enable a director to carry out his duties as director.

(3) The right must determine on removal from office.

(4) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(5) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(6) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(7) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(8) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(9) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(10) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(11) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(12) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(13) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(14) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(15) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(16) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(17) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(18) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(19) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(20) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(21) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(22) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(23) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(24) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(25) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(26) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(27) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(28) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(29) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(30) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(31) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(32) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(33) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(34) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(35) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(36) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(37) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(38) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(39) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(40) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(41) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(42) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(43) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(44) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(45) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(46) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(47) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(48) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(49) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(50) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(51) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(52) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(53) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(54) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(55) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(56) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(57) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(58) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(59) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(60) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(61) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(62) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(63) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(64) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(65) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(66) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(67) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(68) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(69) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(70) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(71) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(72) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(73) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(74) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(75) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(76) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(77) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(78) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(79) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(80) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(81) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(82) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(83) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(84) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(85) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(86) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(87) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(88) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(89) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(90) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(91) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(92) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(93) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(94) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(95) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(96) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(97) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(98) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

(99) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.

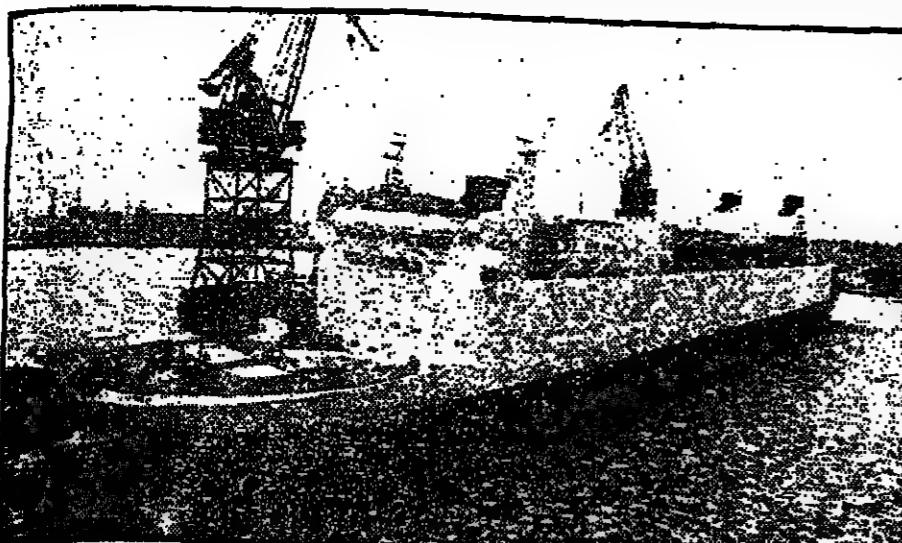
(100) The right, not being a statutory right, had discretion whether or not to order inspection.



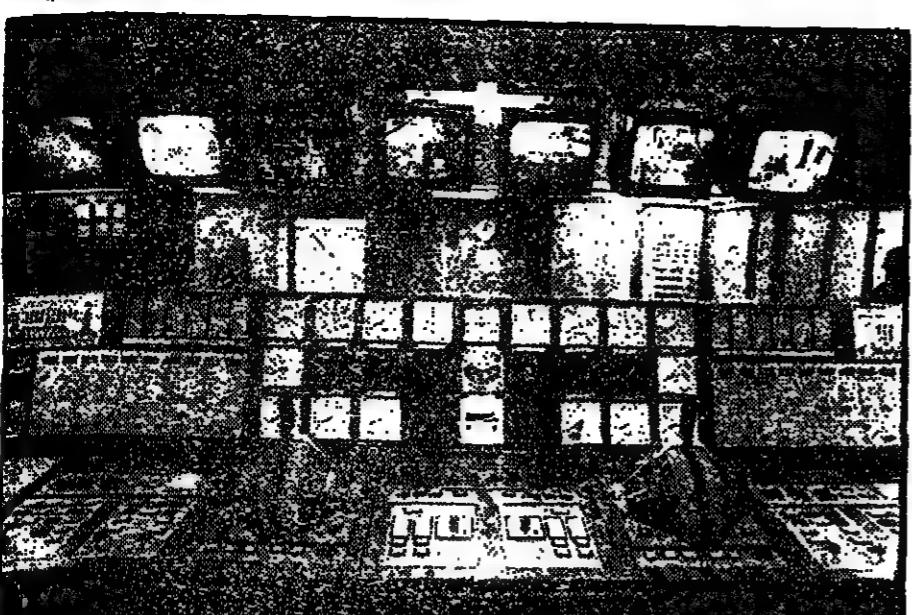








photographs Harry Kerr



# FINN JET



جذب الانتباه

Next week the world's first jet turbine passenger ship goes into service on the Baltic. This Special Report looks at a new concept in maritime transport

## Tradition at high speed

by Peter Hill

Next week the Finnjet will slip its moorings in Helsinki for its maiden voyage. Its departure for northern Germany will herald a new era in passenger transportation, for the Finnjet is no ordinary ship. It is unique, a ship of tomorrow rather than today.

Powered by two gas turbine engines, modified versions of aero jet engines together generating 75,000 horsepower, the ship will travel through the waters of the Gulf of Finland at more than 30 knots, covering the 600 miles between the Finnish capital and the German port of Travemünde in 22 hours.

This ship of the future, which will halve the journey time between the two ports, will be capable of doing the work of three conventional ferries on the route and the maiden voyage will represent the culmination of seven

years' detailed planning, named the Finnjet the Porsche of the Baltic, while throughout the world, there have been those in the company expects that it will quickly reach Finland who have been less enthusiastic. At a time when the country is experiencing record levels of unemployment, high levels of inflation and a tight credit policy it is not surprising that the Finnjet project has attracted criticism. The prestige venture has led to comparisons with the Anglo-French Concorde but Mr. Pentti Salmin, managing director of Enso-Gutzeit, one of the country's largest industrial groups, and owner of the vessel, has no such doubts.

"Finnjet is a totally new concept and it is natural that there should be different views," he says. "On the basis of the bookings we have received so far, they are already ahead of our forecasts and our forecasts were based on 'pre-fit'."

So far, Finnlines, the Enso-Gutzeit subsidiary which will manage the ship, says bookings for the Finnjet have topped the 140,000 mark. This year the company expects that the Finnjet will transport about 180,000 passengers. Once the vessel has been operating for some time the company expects that it will quickly reach much higher levels of use with a practical maximum of 350,000 bookings in a full year.

Finnlines, one of the country's leading shipping companies, began operating a ferry service on the Hansa route 15 years ago and steadily built up the service in response to increased demand and traffic. Seven years ago the company decided that against the background of steeply rising costs of operating, survival on the route would be impossible unless a new approach was adopted.

The operational experience gained from an American-owned gas turbine powered merchant ship provided the impetus to the draughtsmen for the Finnjet. The turbines would provide high speed, reduce the journey time and the passenger volume could make the most of the economies of scale.

A 1,500 passenger capacity ferry with space for 350

continued on next page

## Hopes for Olympic stature

From Nuorgam, deep inside the Arctic Circle in northern Lapland, to Helsinki in the south few Finns have not heard of the Finnjet. Finland's 4,600,000 people have been bombarded with information about the project for months past. The ship's owners hope she will become as synonymous with Finland as Olympic medallist and national hero, Lasse Viren.

Finnjet has been seven years in the making and represents a determined attempt to push forward the bounds of marine technology and, by so doing, secure Finnish supremacy in the growing flow of trade between Finland and the continent of Europe. It is now nearly three and a half years since the country's largest enterprise, Enso-Gutzeit, through its shipping subsidiary, Finnlines, signed a firm contract for the construction of the ship with Wärtsilä, Finland's largest shipbuilding group.

Over the past few months, the Finnjet has been undergoing trials and outfitting in the yard's basin in Helsinki. This work has been disrupted by a spate of strikes by shipyard workers in support of wage demands. They have led to worried faces and furrowed brows as the delivery date drew closer.

After much study and market evaluation of the likely requirements on the 600-mile long Hansa route in the 1980s, the Finnlines' designers came up with the Finnjet as the only effective means of coping with the steep rise in costs and at the same time providing an economic, swift and comfortable mode of transport between Finland and northern Germany.

The purpose built—distinctive rather than beautiful, the high and ugly superstructure belies the fine lines of the hull which lie beneath the waterline.

The design of the Finnjet have eliminated the staggered companionways of the conventional ferry and liner and have separated the hotel and leisure areas with a minimum

period spent in port at each end of the journey and at the same time to carry a large number of people at competitively priced tariffs.

From the drawing board there emerged a vessel capable of holding the present journey time—the gas turbine engines producing a service speed of more than 30 knots, carrying up to 1,532 passengers and 350 cars while the cargo capacity is sufficiently flexible to provide for two other combinations including lorries and buses.

It is purpose built—distinctive rather than beautiful, the high and ugly superstructure belies the fine lines of the hull which lie beneath the waterline.

The design of the Finnjet have eliminated the staggered companionways of the conventional ferry and liner and have separated the hotel and leisure areas with a minimum

main staircase at the centre of the ship. All the cabins—apart from the economy class—have been located on three decks in the forward section of the ship with the main facility areas in the after part of the vessel.

In the forward section of the ship there are 156 A class cabins each with two soft beds, two swing-down bunks, lavatory and shower, air conditioning, refrigerator, locker and telephone, figurehead bought from England) with seating for 56 people.

The 306 C class cabins have similar features with two berths, while the C cabins, designed particularly for student groups, have four berths with radio and communal washing facilities.

From the central main staircase, lifts and stairs connect every level of the ship from the first to the ninth decks. In the facilities and leisure areas with a minimum

stations receivable in the passengers holding a beer in the Baltic area.

On the ninth deck, much of the deck area has been given over to a sheltered sun deck between the bridge and the twin funnels, while slightly ahead of the funnels

there is a further large saloon with a spiral staircase leading to the light house bar with seating for 33 people and providing a view around the ship (in clear weather) of some 20 km.

The Finnjet also includes a fully equipped hospital and an ample sufficiency of facilities for working off any excesses experienced in the leisure areas of the ship.

There is a fully equipped gymnasium on the first deck and a swimming pool of 8 x 5 metres, a cold water plunge which can be used either

pool. Within the swimming pool area there is a bar and several smaller rooms for grilling sausages, although the sight of

on board with any remaining sludge being taken ashore while all solid waste from the ship will be taken ashore after treatment.

Those who have had an opportunity to sail on the ship's pre-delivery trial have been impressed by the lack of vibration and noise even

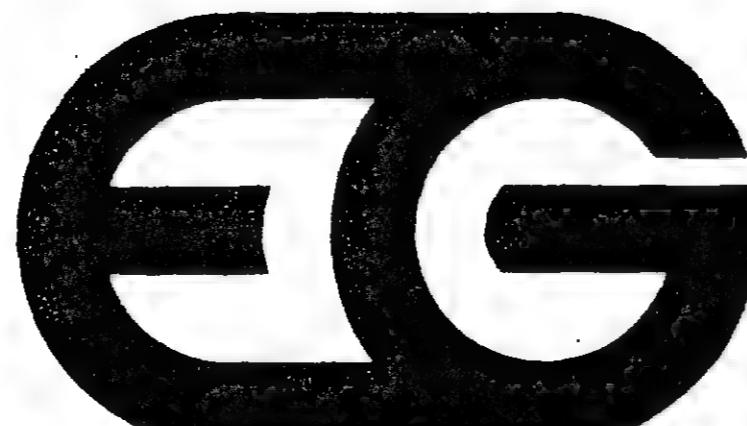
when the ship is travelling at full power. The experience traditionally has been that with high power is combined with a fairly conventional vessel, vibration and noise have been particularly noticeable in the after part of the ship. The Finnjet's designers carried out a series of studies and found that if the propellers were dropped slightly below the ship's base line, the pressure increases from the propellers to the hull were reduced and it is claimed that the overall noise level will be low.

P. H.

## ENSO IN THE U.K.

### PAPER AND BOARD DIVISION

KRAFTLINER  
SACKKRAFT  
ABSORBING KRAFT  
PLASTIC COATED KRAFT  
MINERAL COATED KRAFT  
WOODFREE PAPER  
WOODPULP BOARDS  
WHITELINED CHIPBOARD  
PASTED CHIPBOARD  
UNPASTED CHIPBOARD  
FOIL LAMINATES  
CARBONISING TISSUE  
BEER MAT BOARDS  
CHEMICAL DERIVATIVES



### WOOD PRODUCTS DIVISION

PLYWOOD  
PLYWOOD FLOORINGS  
PROCESSED PLYWOODS  
BLOCKBOARD  
ZACABOARD  
DECORATIVE BOARDS  
LIONSPAN CHIPBOARD  
LION HARDBOARD  
DUOFACED HARDBOARD  
PROCESSED HARDBOARD  
INSULATION BOARD  
KITCHEN UNITS & DOORS  
SQUASH COURTS  
SPORTS FLOORING

SUPPLIERS TO THE PRINTING, PACKAGING & TIMBER TRADES

### ENSO MARKETING COMPANY LTD.

10 GROSVENOR GARDENS

LONDON SW1W 0DP

TELEPHONE: 01-730 8221 TELEX: 918225 UKENSO G

SPECIALISED WAREHOUSING AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST PRODUCTS

### FINNTRANSIT LIMITED

ROUTE MASTER OFFICE BUILDINGS

WALTON AVENUE, FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK

TELEPHONE: FELIXSTOWE 5601

TELEX: 98427

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE ENSO-GUTZEIT GROUP FINLAND, OWNERS OF FINNJet



## £10m spent on harbour

by Donald Fields

Altogether the Finnjet has generated £10m of investment in new or improved harbour facilities. Other vessels will benefit, but the advent of the new ferry has given the decisive push to several bold projects by Finnlines and the public bodies concerned.

The investments include some £5m spent on a two-hall terminal on the east side of Helsinki's south harbour by the port authority. They wanted to call it Europa, but a committee insisted on the tongue-twisting name of the terminal, Katajanokka.

Finnlines has excavated bunkers totalling 11,000 cu m in the rock to store 10,000 tons of fuel, at a cost of £1.4m; and the tip of an island has been blasted, obliterating a tricky manoeuvre in the approaches to Helsinki. The £900,000 cost has been borne by the State Highways Department. In addition, an extended terminal building and long glass-enclosed gangway have been erected by the port of Travemünde at a cost of £2.7m.

Considering the Finnjet's rigorous timetable (in motion 22 hours out of every 24), it might appear that all this frenzied activity has been primarily meant for a quick run-around. But Mr Olavi Pykkänen, vice-president of Finnlines, refutes this idea: "I don't think two hours is a short time. Who said it was?"

Nevertheless, the new facilities at Helsinki, where the Finnjet will take on all its fuel and 90 per cent of its other supplies, will largely prevent delays. Provisions will be swiftly loaded in containers from a cellar at appropriate deck level, and waste paper, bales and cans accumulated on board will be speedily ashore. Cleaners will work with military discipline.

As a supplier Travemünde will match Helsinki in only one respect: fresh water. New pipelines have been laid at both ports for rapid replenishment.

Most effort has been devoted to embarkation and disembarkation of passengers. The new Katajanokka terminal, deemed of architectural interest, is a multi-tiered converted general cargo warehouse owned by the port authority. In 1972, the number of pas-

In two respects Katajanokka is like an airport: arriving and departing passengers are completely segregated, and they are called on board by a public address system and flashing lights.

Final check-in is an hour before departure, allowing time to handle large parties and giving an effective boarding time of 30 to 40 minutes.

The system of filling passengers on board is thought to be unique: a two-level boarding bridge leading to decks 4 and 5 of the Finnjet. Smoothing the human flow, this provides 100 metres of covered access from terminal to ship at the Helsinki end.

Travemünde presented bigger problems: the Finnjet's berth (No 6) is about 500 metres from the terminal.

Finnlines have spared the irksome quay-side walk in the raw Baltic air by a gangway enclosed within a glass tube. Approached by escalators, this structure is suspended four or five metres above the ground by stay-cables placed 25 metres apart. The tube is also connected to ships moored to two other berths.

Mr Pykkänen recalls that Finnlines pondered three possibilities in Germany: Travemünde, Kiel, and Lübeck. "Although Kiel could offer us a pier in the middle of town it was a bit too small. Each option would have meant similar costs and port dues, so we long marriage with Lübeck and Travemünde, dating from 1962, proved decisive."

Finnlines praises the efforts by public authorities to accommodate its new ferry. Its propellers protruding 70 cm below its keel line, the Finnjet requires 9.5 metres of water. Dredging in Travemünde harbour and blasting at the entrance to Helsinki have produced the desired depth.

The decision to open up Katajanokka, thus concentrating passenger traffic on the south harbour and diversifying cargo elsewhere, was taken by Helsinki Corporation with little apparent prodding from Finnlines. The terminal has been leased to the company under a 10-year contract.

Mr Elias Muurinen, general manager of the Helsinki Port Authority, emphasizes that the new two-berth passenger quay is not just for the Finnjet: "Our traffic has been growing by leaps and bounds. From 560,000

## Helsinki after dark

The roving businessman's picture of Helsinki will largely be determined by the degree of flair for entertaining shown by his Finnish contacts. To judge from dinner tables in public places and the sight of local hosts chaperoning their charges from sauna bath to restaurant and discotheque and thence to night club, he could do very well—or he might not.

Nights out on the town often start early and end late. Opening at 8 am, most Finnish offices close at 4 pm (3 pm from June to August). Consequently, the foreign visitor can expect a 5 pm knock for the sauna, a call declined at his peril. Luxurious hotel saunas, though far removed from the authentic ones of the countryside, provide welcome invigoration for hard-pressed managers. Regrettably though, hotel masseuses—scrapping women approaching retiring age whose dedication never oversteeps the strict line of duty—are now a dying race.

Next comes a meal—unexceptionable for cuisine, decor and hygiene, but often served at snail's pace. Reindeer, bear, ptarmigan and a choice of rare berries are bound to come within the host's compass, but the range of delicious fish cooked with dill will delight any British palate.

Dining out frequently involves the perils of what are known locally as "dancing restaurants". In general, the merit of the dishes varies in inverse proportion to the loudness of the music (including the piped variety, about which Finns are most uncomplaining). The best places manage with a solitary pianist, or no music, and run the most palatable Finnish specialities. Considerate hosts might choose the view from the Palace or Kalastajatorppa (the Fisherman's Croft), the impressive menus at the Klaus Kurki and Bellevue, or the quicker service at the Vaakuna, Heperi or Palace grills.

**Little chance of good conversation**

Communication is not the Finn's strong point, and a visitor would be sorely pushed to strike up a rewarding conversation with the local intelligentsia. Since the closing of two other distinguished establishments, Päzer in Kluuvi, Kärsämäki is perhaps the only central restaurant where you see people talking animatedly.

There are a few places with bohemian pretensions ("bohemian" often being synonymous with "inebriated"), while the Old Student House is a congegating point for naive Stalinists (in contrast to the nationalistic sabre-rattlers of grandfather's day). But the true live-wires are rarely seen outside their own homes or the occasional publisher's party.

By 10 or 11 pm, therefore, the options are narrowed to dancing and cabaret, with the allure of the opposite sex as the carrot outshining the stick of sweaty gyrations, deafening percussion and mediocre acts. In such unpromising circumstances friendships have been struck up between British men and Finnish women, and a modicum of Anglo-Saxon courtesy can be a welcome antidote to many Helsinki belles as their own swans succumb to an after-midnight bout with the bottle.

For visitors not on an expense account, Helsinki

## PARLIAMENT, April 27, 1977

### Fair balance between consumers and farmers in EEC deal

House of Commons

Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in a long statement on the recent negotiations on European Community farm prices, said that common support prices would rise by 3.5 per cent for most commodities, the lowest figure since the United Kingdom's accession.

Details of the settlement have appeared in *The Times* of Wednesday and Tuesday.

There will be a butter subsidy for the United Kingdom (he said) which was not included in the Commission's original proposals, at a rate of 8.5p per lb, until April 1, 1978.

This should lead to an immediate fall in shop prices of about 5p a lb, although I now fear that may be over cautious. Prices for butter will begin to rise again but increases will continue throughout the year and are expected roughly to cancel out.

The subsidy on Community butter will be financed by the farm fund. It will continue until January, 1979, though the rate after April 1, 1978, has yet to be decided.

The green pound would be devalued by 2.9 per cent rather than the 6 per cent proposed by the Commission.

The package achieved a fair balance between producers and consumers. The effect on food prices in the shops had been cut to the minimum and the green pound devaluation more than offset by the butter subsidy.

The effect on average food prices during the period to next April was estimated at one-third of one per cent so that with the transitional steps the overall effect would be 1.25 per cent. When all the effects excluding the EEC through the increase in the EPI would be less than one-third of one per cent.

Mr John Peyton, Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Yeovil, C)—Why did Mr Silkin hold back in March? What does he think he has gained which was not available then to justify the delay and all the bitterness? Lots of good will that has resulted?

It would appear that it is something like less than one penny per pound subsidy on butter.

Has he really understood the consequences for the pig producers and processors and if he has why apparently were they not discussed?

He is in particular understand the terrible effect on the specialist producer who has a heavy investment and whose losses and the general losses mean that the industry has been running now for 18 months at the unendurable level of 5p per pig after the subsidy?

Has he understood the breeding herd has come down by 10 per cent as a result of slaughtering caused by a lack of confidence, a destruction of confidence, over six months? The result is that the industry feels that Mr Silkin has given the Dance and others an easy ride in our market?

We understand that these negotiations have been handled very well and have caused immediate resentment. But the subsidy is not inevitable merely that he was unable to raise the all important question of structural surpluses, let alone make progress.

Mr Silkin—Why did I hold out in March? I did so because the simple reason that the difference between the two sides was too large to be bridged at that time.

The actual difference in terms that lay between us was a tapering down to 6.5p and what we have got is 8.5p per cent flat and not a stop to the butter subsidy in April next year but going on to the end of the year. That is the deal.

This was a considerable advance and I wish the Opposition would get out of its historical hiding for assessment. If there are two conflicting sides why do they always assume this country is wrong?

That is why I introduced the subsidy and incurred the wrath of my colleagues. Complaints came from various sections of this House that I have not raised it despite the fact that I am being taken to court.

Nevertheless there is a substantial

change going on. The effect of the changes I have announced will amount to about £22 a ton taken together with the £23 not from the Commission last October. I intend to press the matter again vigorously at the next Council meeting three weeks from now.

Mr Peyton's last question surprised me but perhaps it should not, on dealing with the structural surplus. That lies at the root of the present agricultural policy and that has to be changed. I have always said so. What does he think the point of dealing with the butter was?

It was to deal with butter going outside the EEC and being subsidized when we believe it should go to people in the EEC. Butter is consumed by the poorer people within the EEC, those earning less than £30 a week.

The effect of dealing with this was to cut at that butter surplus and to see the beginning of a major reform of the CAP.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab)—Mr Silkin might have got an even better deal if he had not been publicly attacked by the Opposition spokesman in Brussels during the negotiations. (Labour cheers.)

Just because, despite Mr Silkin's most strenuous efforts, we have still further increases in the price of food including a transitional period, more and more people will be compelled to buy imported food at a higher price. We should withdraw from the CAP altogether. (Some Labour cheers.)

Mr Silkin—He put a view which many in this country share. My task was to deal as best I could with this prices package. To have brought off the lowest increase since the United Kingdom joined the Common Market and to get the butter subsidy was the best I could do at this stage.

Mr Gernot Howells (Cardigan, C)—Why did Mr Silkin hold back in March? What does he think he has gained which was not available then to justify the delay and all the bitterness? Lots of good will that has resulted?

It would appear that it is something like less than one penny per pound subsidy on butter.

Has he really understood the consequences for the pig producers and processors and if he has why apparently were they not discussed?

He is in particular understand the terrible effect on the specialist producer who has a heavy investment and whose losses and the general losses mean that the industry has been running now for 18 months at the unendurable level of 5p per pig after the subsidy?

Has he understood the breeding herd has come down by 10 per cent as a result of slaughtering caused by a lack of confidence, a destruction of confidence, over six months? The result is that the industry feels that Mr Silkin has given the Dance and others an easy ride in our market?

We understand that these negotiations have been handled very well and have caused immediate resentment. But the subsidy is not inevitable merely that he was unable to raise the all important question of structural surpluses, let alone make progress.

Mr Silkin—Why did I hold out in March? I did so because the simple reason that the difference between the two sides was too large to be bridged at that time.

The actual difference in terms that lay between us was a tapering down to 6.5p and what we have got is 8.5p per cent flat and not a stop to the butter subsidy in April next year but going on to the end of the year. That is the deal.

This was a considerable advance and I wish the Opposition would get out of its historical hiding for assessment. If there are two conflicting sides why do they always assume this country is wrong?

That is why I introduced the subsidy and incurred the wrath of my colleagues. Complaints came from various sections of this House that I have not raised it despite the fact that I am being taken to court.

Nevertheless there is a substantial

change going on. The effect of the changes I have announced will amount to about £22 a ton taken together with the £23 not from the Commission last October. I intend to press the matter again vigorously at the next Council meeting three weeks from now.

Mr Silkin—He put a view which many in this country share. My task was to deal as best I could with this prices package. To have brought off the lowest increase since the United Kingdom joined the Common Market and to get the butter subsidy was the best I could do at this stage.

Mr Gernot Howells (Cardigan, C)—Why did Mr Silkin hold back in March? What does he think he has gained which was not available then to justify the delay and all the bitterness? Lots of good will that has resulted?

It would appear that it is something like less than one penny per pound subsidy on butter.

Has he really understood the consequences for the pig producers and processors and if he has why apparently were they not discussed?

He is in particular understand the terrible effect on the specialist producer who has a heavy investment and whose losses and the general losses mean that the industry has been running now for 18 months at the unendurable level of 5p per pig after the subsidy?

Has he understood the breeding herd has come down by 10 per cent as a result of slaughtering caused by a lack of confidence, a destruction of confidence, over six months? The result is that the industry feels that Mr Silkin has given the Dance and others an easy ride in our market?

We understand that these negotiations have been handled very well and have caused immediate resentment. But the subsidy is not inevitable merely that he was unable to raise the all important question of structural surpluses, let alone make progress.

Mr Silkin—Why did I hold out in March? I did so because the simple reason that the difference between the two sides was too large to be bridged at that time.

The actual difference in terms that lay between us was a tapering down to 6.5p and what we have got is 8.5p per cent flat and not a stop to the butter subsidy in April next year but going on to the end of the year. That is the deal.

This was a considerable advance and I wish the Opposition would get out of its historical hiding for assessment. If there are two conflicting sides why do they always assume this country is wrong?

That is why I introduced the subsidy and incurred the wrath of my colleagues. Complaints came from various sections of this House that I have not raised it despite the fact that I am being taken to court.

Nevertheless there is a substantial

change going on. The effect of the changes I have announced will amount to about £22 a ton taken together with the £23 not from the Commission last October. I intend to press the matter again vigorously at the next Council meeting three weeks from now.

Mr Silkin—He put a view which many in this country share. My task was to deal as best I could with this prices package. To have brought off the lowest increase since the United Kingdom joined the Common Market and to get the butter subsidy was the best I could do at this stage.

Mr Gernot Howells (Cardigan, C)—Why did Mr Silkin hold back in March? What does he think he has gained which was not available then to justify the delay and all the bitterness? Lots of good will that has resulted?

It would appear that it is something like less than one penny per pound subsidy on butter.

Has he really understood the consequences for the pig producers and processors and if he has why apparently were they not discussed?

He is in particular understand the terrible effect on the specialist producer who has a heavy investment and whose losses and the general losses mean that the industry has been running now for 18 months at the unendurable level of 5p per pig after the subsidy?

Has he understood the breeding herd has come down by 10 per cent as a result of slaughtering caused by a lack of confidence, a destruction of confidence, over six months? The result is that the industry feels that Mr Silkin has given the Dance and others an easy ride in our market?

We understand that these negotiations have been handled very well and have caused immediate resentment. But the subsidy is not inevitable merely that he was unable to raise the all important question of structural surpluses, let alone make progress.

Mr Silkin—Why did I hold out in March? I did so because the simple reason that the difference between the two sides was too large to be bridged at that time.

The actual difference in terms that lay between us was a tapering down to 6.5p and what we have got is 8.5p per cent flat and not a stop to the butter subsidy in April next year but going on to the end of the year. That is the deal.

This was a considerable advance and I wish the Opposition would get out of its historical hiding for assessment. If there are two conflicting sides why do they always assume this country is wrong?

That is why I introduced the subsidy and incurred the wrath of my colleagues. Complaints came from various sections of this House that I have not raised it despite the fact that I am being taken to court.

Nevertheless there is a substantial

## Two-tier British citizenship canvassed: Bill unlikely in near future

A British citizenship for those with close ties in this country and a British overseas citizenship for the remainder of those people who were now citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies was, Mr Michael Rees, Home Secretary, explained, the main suggestion canvassed in the discussion document on possible changes in United Kingdom nationality law, published today.

Mr Rees, in a statement said: Our present law on nationality has for long been outmoded and difficult to follow. Accordingly, when the present Government took office my predecessor set up a working party under Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab) who was then Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, to review the whole question as we had promised in the manifesto of February 1974. The discussion document is based on the same terms as the original manifesto, that is to say that the point of dealing with the butter

surplus was at the root of the structural surplus. That lies at the root of the present agricultural policy and that has to be changed. I have always said so. What does he think the point of dealing with the butter was?

It was to deal with butter going outside the EEC and being subsidized when we believe it should go to people in the EEC. Butter is consumed by the poorer people within the EEC, those earning less than £30 a week.

The effect of dealing with this was to cut at that butter surplus and to see the beginning of a major reform of the CAP.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab)—Mr Silkin might have got an even better deal if he had not been publicly attacked by the Opposition spokesman in Brussels during the negotiations. (Labour cheers.)

Just because, despite Mr Silkin's most strenuous efforts, we have still further increases in the price of food including a transitional period, more and more people will be compelled to buy imported food at a higher price. We should withdraw from the CAP altogether. (Some Labour cheers.)

Mr Silkin—He put a view which many in this country share. My task was to deal as best I could with this prices package. To have brought off the lowest increase since the United Kingdom joined the Common Market and to get the butter subsidy was the best I could do at this stage.

Mr Gernot Howells (Cardigan, C)—Why did Mr Silkin hold back in March? What does he think he has gained which was not available then to justify the delay and all the bitterness? Lots of good will that has resulted?

It would appear that it is something like less than one penny per pound subsidy on butter.

Has he really understood the consequences for the pig producers and processors and if he has why apparently were they not discussed?

He is in particular understand the terrible effect on the specialist producer who has a heavy investment and whose losses and the general losses mean that the industry has been running now for 18 months at the unendurable level of 5p per pig after the subsidy?

Has he understood the breeding herd has come down by 10 per cent as a result of slaughtering caused by a lack of confidence, a destruction of confidence, over six months? The result is that the industry feels that Mr Silkin has given the Dance and others an easy ride in our market?

We understand that these negotiations have been handled very well and have caused immediate resentment. But the subsidy is not inevitable merely that he was unable to raise the all important question of structural surpluses, let alone make progress.

Mr Silkin—Why did I hold out in March? I did so because the simple reason that the difference between the two sides was too large to be bridged at that time.

The actual difference in terms that lay between us was a tapering down to 6.5p and what we have got is 8.5p per cent flat and not a stop to the butter subsidy in April next year but going on to the end of the year. That is the deal.

This was a considerable advance and I wish the Opposition would get out of its historical hiding for assessment. If there are two conflicting sides why do they always assume this country is wrong?

That is why I introduced the subsidy and incurred the wrath of my colleagues. Complaints came from various sections of this House that I have not raised it despite the fact that I am being taken to court.

Nevertheless there is a substantial

change going on. The effect of the changes I have announced will amount to about £22 a ton taken together with the £23 not from the Commission last October. I intend to press the matter again vigorously at the next Council meeting three weeks from now.

Mr Silkin—He put a view which many in this country share. My task was to deal as best I could with this prices package. To have brought off the lowest increase since the United Kingdom joined the Common Market and to get the butter subsidy was the best I could do at this stage.

Mr Gernot Howells (Cardigan, C)—Why did Mr Silkin hold back in March? What does he think he has gained which was not available then to justify the delay and all the bitterness? Lots of good will that has resulted?

It would appear that it is something like less than one penny per pound subsidy on butter.

Has he really understood the consequences for the pig producers and processors and if he has why apparently were they not discussed?

He is in particular understand the terrible effect on the specialist producer who has a heavy investment and whose losses and the general losses mean that the industry has been running now for 18 months at the unendurable level of 5p per pig after the subsidy?

Has he understood the breeding herd has come down by 10 per cent as a result of slaughtering caused by a lack of confidence, a destruction of confidence, over six months? The result is that the industry feels that Mr Silkin has given the Dance and others an easy ride in our market?

We understand that these negotiations have been handled very well and have caused immediate resentment. But the subsidy is not inevitable merely that he was unable to raise the all important question of structural surpluses, let alone make progress.

Mr Silkin—Why did I hold out in March? I did so because the simple reason that the difference between the two sides was too large to be bridged at that time.

The actual difference in terms that lay between us was a tapering down to 6.5p and what we have got is 8.5p per cent flat and not a stop to the butter subsidy in April next year but going on to the end of the year. That is the deal.

This was a considerable advance and I wish the Opposition would get out of its historical hiding for assessment. If there are two conflicting sides why do they always assume this country is wrong?

That is why I introduced the subsidy and incurred the wrath of my colleagues. Complaints came from various sections of this House that I have not raised it despite the fact that I am being taken to court.

Nevertheless there is a substantial

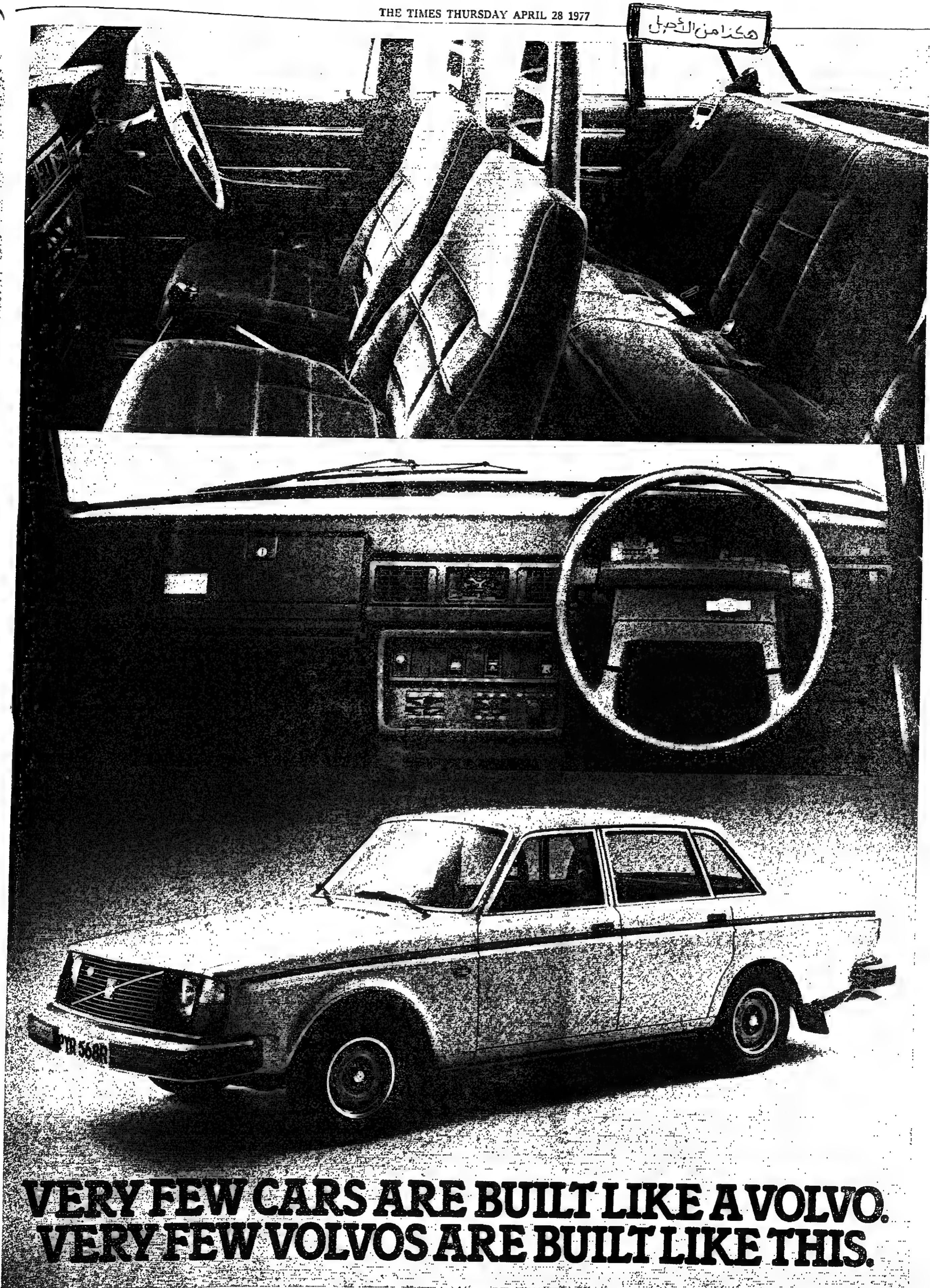
change going on. The effect of the changes I have announced will amount to about £22 a ton taken together with the £23 not from the Commission last October. I intend to press the matter again vigorously at the next Council meeting three weeks from now.

Mr Silkin—He put a view which many in this country share. My task was to deal as best I could with this prices package. To have brought off the lowest increase since the United Kingdom joined the Common Market and to get the butter subsidy was the best I could do at this stage.

Mr Gernot Howells (Cardigan, C)—Why did Mr Silkin hold back in March? What does he think he has gained which was not available then to justify the delay and all the bitterness? Lots of good will that has resulted?

It would appear that it is something like less than one penny per pound subsidy on butter.

Has he really understood the consequences for the pig producers and processors and if he has why apparently were they not discussed?



## VERY FEW CARS ARE BUILT LIKE A VOLVO. VERY FEW VOLVOS ARE BUILT LIKE THIS.

Volvo is 50 years old.

To celebrate we've made a limited edition of 750 anniversary cars.

Each one in metallic silver. With a unique specification that includes a sun roof, tinted

windows, anniversary emblems and blue plush upholstery. As the ultimate endorsement, the President of Volvo's signature is engraved in a solid silver plaque on the dash.

The manual version will cost £5,325.

The automatic, £5,595. Take a look at one in your Volvo showroom this week.

We're confident a car that's taken half a century to build is worth half an hour of anyone's time.



For details and address of your nearest Volvo dealer write to: Volvo Concessionaires Limited, Lancaster Road, Cressex Estate, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3QE. Telephone: (0494) 33444.

Ronald Butt

# Whatever happened to the great education debate?

Everyone I know likes Mrs Shirley Williams. People who have never met her like her and approve of her because she talks so modestly, unprovocatively and sensibly. She also wears such sensible clothes and has that slightly rumpled look of a certain upper middle class sort which gives the impression of someone who has just rushed in to make a quick political speech in the middle of bottling the fruit.

What could be more reassuring for everybody, whatever their station in life? As for the people who have met her, they are almost invariably bowled over by her ability to make everyone who talks to her feel that they matter in a really special way. Few problems arise so far as I know, from any arithmetical calculations about how much specialness can be spread around while still starting special.

You will remember all that philosophical stuff of Bishop Berkeley's about the non-existence of material objects except when they are perceived, and rooms that cease to exist when you go out of them. Well, Mrs Williams by nature has that enviable political gift of making it seem that the room didn't exist until you came into it.

Together with boundless energy and faith in the efficacy of political activity, this makes very formidable political equipment, besides which Mrs Williams holds almost all the approved moderate radical ideas which win the conscience of what we might call *Guardian* men: she is passionately pro-European; Gaitskellite; anti-too-much-nationalization, sound on

immigration, as well as pro-comprehensive school.

Who better, then, now that public opinion has forced the Government to note at last the concerns of ordinary people about the state of public education in Britain, to take on the task of steering what is called the national debate on the subject?

Who could be as well equipped to attempt the impossible job of reconciling the *amour* of the organized teachers and educationists with the misgivings of parents, employers and ordinary citizens?

I cannot think of anyone better able than Mrs Williams to get away with saying, or rather half-saying, some of the things about standards and methods, and even school organization, which, when they were first uttered by these dreadful original Black Paper people, poor mild Professor Brian Cox and Mr A. E. Dyson, evoked the angry laughter of every respectable "educationist", and which, in the mouth of that other Black Paper villain, Dr Rhodes Boyson, evoked contemptuous progressive muttering about Dotheby's Hall.

For a brief moment, it looked as though Mrs Williams was going to make all these gentlemen respectable.

Mr Callaghan, soon after becoming Prime Minister, was quick to grasp the depth of public concern about education and authorized Mrs Williams to start the debate which has led to organized debates on the curriculum, teaching training and the relationship between school and working life. All this is

leading towards a Green Paper, which will be published in June or July. But then what? What will it say?

When she spoke to the recent annual conference of the National Union of Teachers, Mrs Williams received, as my colleague Tim Devlin reported, a prolonged standing ovation, despite the unusual hostility of the conference to the Government on account of the consequences of its financial policy.

Why? Because Mrs Williams "weighed into the education service's detractors", attacked the recent Faraday School television programme as not typical and accused the latest Black Paper of being partisan and light on practical solutions.

This was what the teachers wanted to hear but Mrs Williams could give them even more comfort. A distorted and negative view of education, she said, was being peddled in some quarters which refused to note the increasing examination passes—a point which wholly ignores the fact that, within the totality of examination entries and results, there are grave reasons to be concerned about the performance in the really disciplined subjects of languages, mathematics and sciences.

Now all this raises a serious question. What precisely is the Government going to suggest should be done as a result of the educational debate? An approach which seeks to disarm the Black Paper authors by preempting the debate that they started, and then denies any credit to the same authors (who have over the years included some eminent academic figures) is not going to get us

far in the substance of the matter.

I fear that, in the end, the Callaghan-Williams approach (and perhaps this is its purpose) is more likely to result in talking into accepting that, after all, nothing much needs to be done than to achieve constructive results. It will not be the first time that politicians have talked an embarrassing problem into the suggestion that the Government should "impose" a curriculum on schools. The rationale for this is, apparently, that when you get down to it there are very few schools which do not offer the opportunity of basic English and mathematics and perhaps a language.

Mrs Williams ought to be asked why, if the Black Paper analysis of the situation (leaving aside solutions) is not more or less on the right lines, the Government needed to have this debate at all?

The answer is, of course, that more people have come to see the practical consequences of using education as a tool for social change, their concern has, as was being peddled in some quarters which refused to note the increasing examination passes—a point which wholly ignores the fact that, within the totality of examination entries and results, there are grave reasons to be concerned about the performance in the really disciplined subjects of languages, mathematics and sciences.

More and more of them individually, whatever their organized spokesmen say, have come to see that the role created for them by the educationalists and the politicians has been to the disadvantage of many of the most teachable children.

Fundamentally, this is a problem for the Labour Party but the waters are also muddied by the conflict of interests in the teaching profession and by need of the Department of Education to square circles and please everyone. So the DES and its ministers take refuge in the thought that statistically there is said to be no respectable evidence about standards. But then why the debate?

Then although Mr Callaghan

raised hopeful questions about what is called the core curriculum, Mrs Williams has since taken flight from any suggestion that the Government should "impose" a curriculum on schools. The rationale for this is, apparently, that when you get down to it there are very few schools which do not offer the opportunity of basic English and mathematics and perhaps a language.

Ah yes! Perhaps very few. But should there be any? And if there was no problem, what are we debating and who is to have the responsibility of setting out guidelines for the curriculum and enforcing it?

Teachers too are more and more conceding that too much has been expected of them as sorters-out of the social problems that arise from the existence of children with less ability or less advantages than others.

Then there are the problems of truancy and violence. These worry a lot of people. But as specified subjects they were carefully left out of the recent Government-sponsored debates (though other subjects touched on them) on the grounds that what is shocking to one teacher is more or less acceptable as manageable or combinable by another.

It is probably a bit hard for children who have teachers who are unshockable in these matters, but once again, the problems can be wished away as unquantifiable. In my case, the DES has come to the conclusion, as a result of its own enquiry, that truancy and violence are minor problems.

So all the problems, in the

bottom line, look democratic superficially but actually the representatives don't know each other. So matters were managed to ensure the quality of the party.

The same techniques, so far as we know, were used at the tenth congress in August 1973 when the revised constitution presented by the junior member of the "Gang of Four", Wang Hung-wen, again specified "democratic consultation" as the means whereby leading bodies of the party should be "elected". No one doubted what that meant. That congress inaugurated the final phase of the struggle between radicals and the rest that ended with the arrests of the radical leaders last October, a struggle that has left China pitted with disorder and damaged by discipline. The strengthening of the radicals in the party's political bureau from three to four by the addition of Wang at that congress must be attributed to Mao alone.

As China slowly drags itself away from this stupid ideological battlefield, what can we expect of democracy at least in the CCP? Mr Teng Hsiao-ping was directly concerned with the organizing of the eighth congress in 1956, the only one in the party's history elected from the bottom upwards. If he returns to an important position, he may urge a return to the 1956 method of elections. Of Comrade Hu, we now nothing. His ascent to power was certainly not by any kind of election. Until we are told about the meetings supposed to have been held in Peking in recent weeks (an enlarged meeting of the politburo? a plenary session of the central committee?) we shall have few clues. Only when the CCP organizes its eleventh congress shall we know whether democracy will govern its membership and methods. If that happens, how soon may the seeds of democracy germinate in China's alien soil?

Richard Harris

## As China drags itself away from ideology, the first signs of democracy could be showing

The May 4th movement of 1919 died in the minds of a generation of Chinese intellectuals the nationalism that was to carry them forward over three decades. All that actually happened on that day was a demonstration by university students against the weak Chinese government that had accepted the clauses in the Versailles Treaty awarding to the Japanese the territorial rights in China that they had seized from the Germans.

The outburst marked a new confidence in Chinese nationalism and the modernization of China by the Chinese themselves. Ever since it has been known as the Five-four movement (fifth month fourth day).

Looking back over events in China in the past year could it be that the events of April 5, 1976, will give birth to the four-five movement? That was the day of a massive demonstration in Peking in honour of the departed Chou En-lai and unmistakably in rejection of the cultural revolution and its legacy of disturbance; even in many minds a vote against Mao. Were those who demonstrated then striking a rare blow for democracy and representative government in China?

Such seeds of protest and affirmation were there, certainly. But if one asks questions about democracy in China it is as well not to be too sanguine. A civilization like China's, so different from our own and so much older in its ways, will not easily shed deeply embedded habits or find it easy to domesticate new ideas.

It was Europe that invented individualism, and Europe that evolved democracy: the two go together. I think, therefore I am, therefore I say what I think, therefore I mark the ballot paper with a cross. In China, neither individualism nor democracy has ever surfaced, nor does either show the slightest sign of influencing the way Chinese society is governed. The very word individualism trans-

lated into Chinese carries an inescapable pejorative sound.

But of course communists have shown themselves to be sensitive on this point. They spurn western democracy and claim to have their own, sounder form of representing the people's will. "Democratic centralism" is the phrase behind which this spurious democracy is supposed to operate. It is scarcely worth examining from the standpoint of a western democracy. It may be disregarded other than showing that lip service is paid in Peking, too, to the word democratic.

What is worth examining is whether or not the means whereby the "proletarian dictatorship" is given effect contains within it any democratic core whatsoever: namely what kind of democracy exists within the Chinese Communist Party? For this purpose the first six congresses of the CCP, held from 1921 to 1928 when it was under varying degrees of Soviet Russian domination, may be disregarded.

The first congress that mattered was the seventh, held at Yan'an in 1945, at which Mao Tse-tung's domination of the party was formally acknowledged. In the party constitution then adopted it was declared that "leading bodies at all levels are elected". But they were not, in the no doubt difficult conditions of that guerrilla revolutionary headquarters, Hsich Fu-chih, one of the small handful of senior party members who supported Mao unreservedly during the cultural revolution, in a speech in October 1967, when the ninth congress was being planned, admitted that those who had attended the early congresses of the CCP, including the seventh, were not elected but appointed. Only at the eighth congress, he revealed, had delegates been "elected from the bottom upward".

This congress was the first to be held after the CCP had won power in China in 1949, a



Chairman Mao: A new hairstyle like Mao's, but he is not following Mao in everything.

congress at which the dominant figure had been Liu Shao-chi and his close supporter Mr Teng Hsiao-ping. It was a congress where Mao ran into opposition but had to compromise. It was the congress at which the elected central committee was the one later to be attacked by Mao for its revisionist trend. It is often now forgotten how

much more open government was in that era before Mao pressed his own revolutionary ideas in the great leap forward and later in the Cultural Revolution.

Thus when Mao called a central committee plenum in August, 1956, before picking on the party groups that he was determined to oust in the Cultural Revolution he contrived that nearly half the members were not even present and many more of his own choosing had been added by some means to those who did meet. Even then there was considerable opposition. So much so that, as Hsich Fu-chih also admitted a year later, Mao might have found himself faced by a hostile body at the ninth party congress unless lists of delegates were prepared in advance.

What then had happened to the "mass line"?

"We should believe in the masses, depend upon them, and respect them," said Hsich. "However, if we indiscriminately accept and put into force every opinion of the masses regardless of its correctness we are not really following the mass line but are blindly trailing after the masses. The correct attitude we should adopt is that whatever conforms to Mao Tse-tung's thought should be resolutely supported and whatever is contrary to Mao Tse-tung's thought should be resolutely opposed."

Chou En-lai, leaning more than usually to Mao's side, remarked: "Let us not hold bellots. Let us hold consultations. Bellots is a bourgeois thing", while one of Mao's more extreme supporters was more frank: "If it depended on bellotting our communist party would not have been victorious. From the start revolutionaries are always in the minority." But when they are ruling? Certainly by the end of the Cultural Revolution Mao was even more in the minority in his own party than he had been 15 years earlier.

The party constitution adopted when the ninth congress was finally held in April, 1956, abolished election of delegates from the bottom upwards, abolished election at all, in fact, in favour of "democratic consultation". By doing that from the top downwards it will be possible to ensure that the rebels among the party members (or supporters of the Cultural Revolution) will be in the majority... working from

the bottom up, looks democratic superficially but actually the representatives don't know each other. So matters were managed to ensure the quality of the party.

The same techniques, so far as we know, were used at the tenth congress in August 1973 when the revised constitution presented by the junior member of the "Gang of Four", Wang Hung-wen, again specified "democratic consultation" as the means whereby leading bodies of the party should be "elected". No one doubted what that meant. That congress inaugurated the final phase of the struggle between radicals and the rest that ended with the arrests of the radical leaders last October, a struggle that has left China pitted with disorder and damaged by discipline. The strengthening of the radicals in the party's political bureau from three to four by the addition of Wang at that congress must be attributed to Mao alone.

As China slowly drags itself away from this stupid ideological battlefield, what can we expect of democracy at least in the CCP? Mr Teng Hsiao-ping was directly concerned with the organizing of the eighth congress in 1956, the only one in the party's history elected from the bottom upwards. If he returns to an important position, he may urge a return to the 1956 method of elections. Of Comrade Hu, we now nothing. His ascent to power was certainly not by any kind of election. Until we are told about the meetings supposed to have been held in Peking in recent weeks (an enlarged meeting of the politburo? a plenary session of the central committee?) we shall have few clues. Only when the CCP organizes its eleventh congress shall we know whether democracy will govern its membership and methods. If that happens, how soon may the seeds of democracy germinate in China's alien soil?

Richard Harris

## The Times Diary

### Over 80, she still battles on

Fifty years ago Dora Russell was Bertrand Russell's wife. It was unfortunate for her, she says, that he, whom she found frail, in need of sensible care and at one time of nursing through desperate illness, should have lived so long after their parting. Only now is her first volume of autobiography, *The Tamarisk Tree*, written since Bertrand's death, appearing in paperback. In her mid-80s she is hard at work on the second and third volumes to follow.

An earnest free lover, whose marriage founded at the birth of her second child by another man, she says she has never changed her feminist principles. "My life", she says with some emotion, "has been completely logical". She still believes that only women can save the world from advanced technological disaster, an argument she set out in books 50 years ago.

But she admits things have not gone as she expected when she was young. "I still believe in free love, but I am shocked at teenagers having sex as if they were just eating their dinner."

"I do not regard that as liberation. Women are being tempted to treat sex like men do, but any relationship that is to go deeper than promises

ought to involve love, respect, understanding and at least some interest in the same sort of things."

Now she is enthused at seeing women nearer positions of great power. "Take Mrs Thatcher", she cries indignantly. "She is only an artificial man, a plastic woman. She has entered so completely into the man's world that she has just become part of the male political machine. Women should be aiming to use their physical and biological values to change the ultimate objectives of our society, not just to get equal pay and equal rights."

She thinks the advanced industrial nation may be doomed by their machine-minded and competitive male domination. "It may just become too difficult and too much bother to have children. Women imitate men in their careers, and can have sex and marriage without children."

"Why should they bother? Children are the least valuable commodity in our society, but what really matters is not industrial productivity but what sort of human beings are we going to produce. We do not seem to care about that."

She is still a vigorous supporter of good causes, and

thrishes with delight in recounting the latest snooks she has cocked at her favourite target, the Establishment. Most recently she was at one of John Tynne's anti-motorway demonstrations, against the Hayle bypass, near her home in Cornwall, and protesting against reprocessing other people's nuclear waste at Windscale.

But she likes President Carter, a little more optimistic about the future of the world than she has been for some time, and is thrilled to be published in paperback by the feminist publishing house, Virago. "It's a good fighting title", she says.

The condition of British Leyland is sadly reflected in a frank full page colour advertisement which she has placed in the New Yorker for the *Triumph Spitfire*. It read: "Save an endangered species. Buy one."

Singalong

A revival of a unique Chinese craze has hit Hongkong's tea houses, back alleys and resettlement areas: bunting on marionette bird-singing. Bird cages enclosing singing finches, thrushes and robins are placed side by side and the birds are persuaded to whistle and chirp in non-stop rivalry.

Gamblers gather and lay their bets on the bird which will outlast its rivals. Bets range from £2 to more than £10 and £100. The players had to compete with the sound of Mrs Thatcher's

over, in addition to their individual side-betting.

Each chirping contest usually lasts from 15 to 20 minutes. The reputed Hongkong champion is an unbroken thrush, known irreverently as "Madam Mao", which is claimed to have set a record of 35 minutes of unbroken chirping, continuing solo for more than five minutes after her runner-up subsided.

The contests have raised the prices of thrushes, finches and robins in traditional Chinese bird-shops to as much as £40. They did so with some obvious jokes, loud songs and a performance of the national anthem sung backwards, which drew some applause. What the audience liked best, though, was a singing course for royalty which involved lessons with a hand-shaking machine and in reading with regal gracefulness to a custard pie in the face.

The thesis of the performance was that royalty have to be specially trained so that when they do ordinary things it will appear remarkable. Anti-monarchical? The pub customers did not think so. "It's just a game of fun, isn't it?" said a man sporting a red carnation. "And very tuneful too."

Visitors will be able to

late walking through an atomic reactor, going down a coal mine and flying in a hot-air balloon. There will be exhibits of fashion, furniture, drink, toys, crockery and other British products.

Courtards will present a scale model in Legs of the Horse Guards Parade during the Trooping the Colour. Marks and Spencer will sing of their export achievements: I expect to be approached any day now for the loan of some of the more historic garments in my collection of their menswear. The exhibition opens on July 1st and will run for nine weeks.

It was bad enough for travellers from France last month to have their journeys disrupted by a strike on the ferry from Dunkirk. But it was cruel of French Railways to rub salt into the wound by declaring, on the leaflet announcing alternative travel arrangements: "We hope that the subscription solution will limit the annoyances at their maximum."

A less formal celebration of the jubilee took the regulars of the Peacock pub in Maiden Lane by surprise on Tuesday night. It was the first performance of *Corgi and Bess*, a new play by the Covent Garden Community Theatre, who take their shows round pubs in the area. The players had to compete with the sound of Mrs Thatcher's

being interviewed on the television in the public bar, and a particularly noisy game of dominoes among the waiters from Rule's restaurant at the other end of the saloon.

They did so with some obvious jokes, loud songs and a performance of the national anthem sung backwards, which drew some applause. What the audience liked best, though, was a singing course for



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE CITIZENSHIP TANGLE

Ever since the Act of 1962 first restricted the right of free entry from the Commonwealth to this country British immigration policy has been bedevilled by the mess into which our laws on citizenship have been allowed to degenerate. Ideally, whatever controls may be imposed on immigration should be based on, or at least closely linked to, the rights of citizenship. Citizens may come and go at their will, others by our leave—that is a general principle that a nation may reasonably seek to apply. But for Britain over the past fifteen years that has been impossible, largely because the British Nationality Act of 1948 was so generous in distributing a general citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies, which until 1962 carried with it the right of entry to Britain. Subsequent amendments have added to the complexity without making the definition of citizenship an effective instrument of immigration control.

The Green Paper that the Government has now produced is intended to do precisely that, or rather it is intended to begin a process of consultation from which a new and effective definition of citizenship will emerge. Despite the calls in the Commons yesterday for urgent action, this deliberate approach is entirely justified because this is a field of policy in which good intentions and sound general principles count for nothing if the details are wrong. The caution is all the more necessary in this instance because some of the details in the Green Paper are far from clear.

The basic purpose is to replace citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies with two categories: British citizens, who will have the right of entry to Britain, and British overseas citizens, who would have no such right. In broad terms this distinction is sensible. It would not be likely to have much if any effect in practice on the right of people to come to this country. That is already restricted—and much more rigorously than is acknowledged in much popular discus-

sion—by British immigration laws. What this change would do is to remove any possible ambiguity about the rights conferred by British citizenship.

If any group of people with no other rights of citizenship were to find themselves excluded for whatever reason from the country in which they are now living they would have a claim as refugees upon the moral conscience of all countries. But as British overseas citizens there could be no question of their having even a residual legal right to come to this country. As political and social realities would make it impossible for Britain to redeem such a wide obligation if it were to exist it is no bad thing to avoid any confusion now. That would not preclude a British government from doing whatever it could from a sense of moral obligation to relieve the hardship of any particular group. That would depend on circumstances that cannot be foreseen.

British citizenship would naturally go to those with the closest links with the United Kingdom, whether of blood or residence. But it is not clear from the Green Paper that it would be possible to draw the lines of demarcation to such general satisfaction that immigration policy could be based in future simply on citizenship. There is indeed a basic confusion on this point. The Home Secretary told the House of Commons yesterday that the proposals would not affect anyone's existing right of entry to the United Kingdom, but it is hard to see how that assurance could have been given with confidence if it is indeed "intended that only British citizens should have the right of entry to the United Kingdom". Some of the options put forward for consideration would not in fact seem to square with that intention. It would seem more reasonable to suppose at this stage that whatever is done over citizenship there will still have to be additional immigration laws.

It is made unnecessarily hard to assess certain ideas in the Green Paper, however, because it

is not absolutely clear whether one is being presented with possible grounds simply for citizenship or for the right of entry as well. That is of particular force in the section on the rights of spouses. The paper is eager to follow the doctrine of sexual non-discrimination and puts forward four options for placing the rights of husbands and wives on a basis of equality. Where the right to citizenship is made conditional that presumably does not mean that the right to residence would be made conditional as well, otherwise there would indeed be a loss to human rights.

But rather than accepting any of these options it might be wiser to change the existing practice on immigration and challenge the principle of sexual non-discrimination in this field. Admirable though it might be on general grounds, it has in practice opened the way to evasion of British immigration restrictions because of the long established practice of arranged marriages in the Asian communities. This has led to what is in effect an active trade in the right to enter Britain that is bestowed on any young man from the Indian sub-continent who marries a girl with the right to live in this country. Because of the marriage customs in the Asian communities there is no reason to suppose that these are bogus or likely to be short-lived marriages. But they certainly undermine the purpose and effect of British immigration control. It would altogether be an advantage for race relations in this country if husbands only had a right to bring their spouses here and if the laws of citizenship followed that line—though there would undoubtedly be many protests.

There are a good many other points of detail which will require careful and patient scrutiny because it is all too easy in bringing in a reform of this nature to infringe certain human rights in the small print, as it were. But in general terms the structure of change outlined in this paper is necessary and overdue.

## KENYA'S SENSE OF ISOLATION

President Nyerere has taken a high moral tone over the collapse of the East African Community, but it was he who finally brought it down by seizing Kenyan (and even British) vehicles in February, and closing the border—which he has now sealed as though Tanzania and Kenya were at war. It was quite unnecessary to do this merely to terminate the trade between the two countries, as he has done.

The border was sealed, however, for reasons which go to the heart of the disintegration of the East African community—to prevent his own citizens who are supposed to be enjoying life in a socialist country from seeing the far higher standards of living which are enjoyed in Kenya's managed capitalist economy. Tanzanians want to cross the border into Kenya, in short, to buy food, soap and medicines now almost unobtainable in their country—just as Ugandans slip into Kenya over their closed border with bags of illicit coffee to barter for the very bread of which their shops are empty.

There has long been an awkward imbalance between the prosperity of Kenya—developed by the much-abused British settlement of 1900-1960—and the relative poverty of her partners in the common market. Their sense of grievance began in colonial days. But the rather small disparity in natural resources has been aggravated by the failures of Tanzania's socialist organization as by the

reduction of Uganda into a slave-state exploited by an army caste and a foreign administrative cadre. As Kenya's partners latterly ran out of foreign exchange they failed to pay their share of the common services, bills became outstanding, and an exasperated Kenya abandoned the crippled East African Airways Corporation and set up its own contract airline. By now the dispute is really over the residual assets of the defunct community. Acrimony will persist until these are distributed. But there is always a political factor in an economic dispute.

Kenya has become isolated and feels apprehensive about the consequences. Not only have relations with its partners broken down, but Kenya has lost its former great ally in Ethiopia; while Somalia's claim on Kenya's northern province is backed by a Russian-organized army. Nairobi's sense of external threat has been enhanced by the sealing of the Tanzanian border. It is increasingly seen not merely as a device for hoodwinking Tanzanians, but as a weapon to "destabilize" Kenya by increasing unemployment and promoting dissent through the loss of the Tanzanian trade.

Kenya is hardly in danger of invasion, except contingently from Somalia; the Amin threat ignominiously failed. The fostering of internal revolt is another matter. Relatively rich as Kenya is, not all Kenyans realize it, and

there is popular resentment against the new generation of rich Kenyan businessmen, the officials who buy large farms, the professional classes, the "Kikuyu establishment" and the Asian remnant. Ethiopia, a late convert to marxism, is evangelistic and Uganda is a conduit for foreign influences. These gathering clouds may explain President Nyerere's sudden decision to postpone indefinitely new elections in the KANU party, which were years overdue and needed to animate reform and revive democracy, but are also liable to provoke excitement and publicize rivalries.

In its exposed situation Kenya has relied on western cooperation, yet it knows that no obvious relationship will rouse African rancour widely. Perhaps in consequence, the removal of white farmers and expatriate Asian traders has been stepped up. But no such expropriation of foreign business assets as has occurred elsewhere is even discussed, while foreign loans and new investment are encouraged. Kenya's best associates in diplomacy are the other moderate African states, and it certainly approved Morocco's assistance to President Mobutu to save Zaire from "destabilization". The West's interest is to help Kenya, Zaire, Sudan, Zambia and Nigeria, and like-minded members of OAU, to stick to African independence; but that help has to be given with tact and discretion.

Read quickly it all sounds very fair but when analysed it is a classic example of a public authority with monopoly in the supply of a necessity of life having it both ways. For, in the case of those consumers who are lucky enough to be charged on their variable rates, there is a certain rough equity, since if they use a lot of water they get away with it for nothing extra. But, in the case of the citizen who as the result of the arbitrary decision of the water authority is charged on meter, he cannot gain. If he uses a lot of water he, probably rightly, pays for it. But if being a public spirited citizen he puts himself to loss and inconvenience by cutting his consumption when asked to do so by the Government, he is rewarded by being charged for water he has abstained from consuming.

Quite apart from the injustice to which we are accustomed from the smaller kinds of public authority, it is surely a matter for public concern that when a spell of dry weather again puts the water authorities in difficulty, they are unlikely to get much of a response to their appeals.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
BOYD-CARPENTER,  
House of Lords.  
April 25.

## Party strengths

From Ms Helena Stone  
Sir, The article by Mr Aitken Osman (National Front to fight more than 300 seats) in *The Times*, April 15, casts a spurious implication regarding the relative strengths

of the National Front and Liberal Parties. There is no reason to doubt that the National Front is concentrating its campaign for next month's local government elections in the industrial areas of the Midlands and Yorkshire. In times of economic recession the National Front are inevitably going to field candidates for most of the seats in certain inner city areas with high immigrant populations, such as Leeds and Bradford. Mr Osman is in error, however, in claiming that "in virtually every other area (outside London) they heavily outnumber Liberal candidates". In fact, the 300 seats being contested by the National Front compares with over 1,500 being contested by the Liberal Party. In West and South Yorkshire the National Front is fielding 70 candidates as compared with the Liberal 99.

It would be a sad day indeed were a fascist party to be seriously accepted as a third force in British politics. In spite of Mr Osman's implications to this effect, the facts show that despite the publicity it has been able to obtain, the National Front is still a party attracting the support of only a very few racist extremists. It is patently untrue to imply that the National Front has overtaken, or is in danger of overtaking, the Liberal Party as a major political movement.

Yours faithfully,  
HELENA STONE,  
Regional Secretary,  
Yorkshire and Humberside Liberal  
Federation,  
15 Queen Square,  
Leeds.

## Social background of the hooligans

From Miss E. M. Dixon and Mr A. R. Bunnery

Sir, A brief comment is needed on one aspect of Mr Dave Robbins' article "Growing Violence on the Terraces". In describing the activities of the "red scarf mob who follow Manchester United" he suggests that membership comprises "the mostly unskilled or unemployed and migrant young workers, social misfits and plain soccero fanatics".

The latter may well be true but

his other categories are questionable. We work as probation officers at a London magistrate's court which has to deal with hundreds of soccer hooligans whenever Chelsea FC has a home match. What distinguishes these young men from others of the same age group appearing in court on criminal charges is that (a) they are usually in work and that not necessarily of an unskilled nature (b) they rarely have convictions for anything other than disorderly behaviour at football matches and (c) that whilst they are not necessarily living locally, they do in the main live at home with their parents. In our experience they bear little resemblance to other young people we meet in the course of our work whose problems are associated with homelessness, poor family relationships and bad employment records.

Dedication to a football team is

a costly business and although

social security benefits are com-

monly enough to be rather more

generous, we have grave

doubts whether the actual rates

would subsidize more than occa-

sional attendance at home matches.

If the phenomenon of violence at football matches is to be

properly understood it is necessary

in the first place to be aware of

the type of young person involved

and talk of social misfits and the

dispossessed does little to help

us to get a clearer grasp of the actual

situation.

Yours faithfully,

E. M. DIXON,

A. R. BUNNERY,

Inner London Probation and After-

Care Services,

1A Walton Street, SW3.

April 27.

From Mr R. J. Moisey

Sir, Your report on April 23 of the views of Oxford University psychologist Mr Peter Marsh on the subject of football hooliganism was received by myself and my colleagues with some interest. It was inevitable that eventually someone would suggest that the cause of the trouble lies not with the club players, news media or parents, and certainly not with the young themselves, but with the police, whose "intervention fostered violence".

The remedy is therefore clear—cease this "intervention" at once, and not only will the violence go away but my members can again enjoy peaceful Saturday afternoons at home.

Recently injured officers are also encouraged by Mr Marsh's reported view that bloody noses and lost teeth are acceptable violence, and are certainly not to be described as "non-social". Your report ends with the comment that Mr Marsh "is unscathed from three years' research on the terraces". He may well be physically unscathed, but I suggest that his sense of values has been seriously affected. It may not be significant, but the most unruly, violent and "non-social" crowd with which this small force had to cope this season came from Oxford!

Yours faithfully,

R. J. MOISEY, Chairman,

Joint Branch Board,

Police Federation of England and

Wales,

Police Station,

Mereywood,

Northampton.

# "From £10,000 a month to £100,000 is only another nought. But we would never have made it without the Midland"

Norfolk Bridge Engineering Group;  
comprising Tower Drilling Equipment Company Limited,  
Tower-Diamond Products Limited,  
R.J.D. Fabrications Limited and  
Norfolk Bridge Engineering Company Limited



Norfolk Bridge founder-directors, John F. Ashley (right) and Ron Sykes.

Tower Drilling, now the major company in the Group, is one of Britain's top companies in the manufacture of equipment for drilling, such as drill rods, casings and diamond bits. "We make whatever goes down the hole," says founder John F. Ashley.

This Chesterfield-based company exports its products throughout the world. In Europe, including Britain, they are used in quarries, coal-mines and offshore oil rigs. In Africa you'll find them used for drilling for minerals and water; in Brazil for copper. In the Persian Gulf, they're helping to build the world's biggest dry docks.

## "Valuable - thanks to Midland"

But as John F. Ashley explains: "We reckon you're only valuable in the drilling business after you've reached a certain size. We would never have grown fast without the help of the Midland" - the Group accounts and the directors' personal accounts are maintained at the Chesterfield branch.

"It's thanks to the Midland, for instance, that we can meet virtually any demands for exploring new coal fields or for safety probes in existing mines.

"Drilling rigs are expensive pieces of equipment that you can't afford to have idle for even two days. When our customers want parts, they want them right away," says John F. Ashley.

## How Midland money helps

Ron Sykes, Secretary and Financial Director, explains how Midland Bank Group helps - with money, for example.

"The biggest single facility we have is to finance stock-holding. We hold something like £400,000-worth of parts in our Tower Drilling Company alone.

"Look what it's like with exports, for example. Tooling-up for overseas markets can be fast and furious - when it happens. It's like an explosion of drilling overnight, and that's the kind of reason why we have to hold such large stocks.

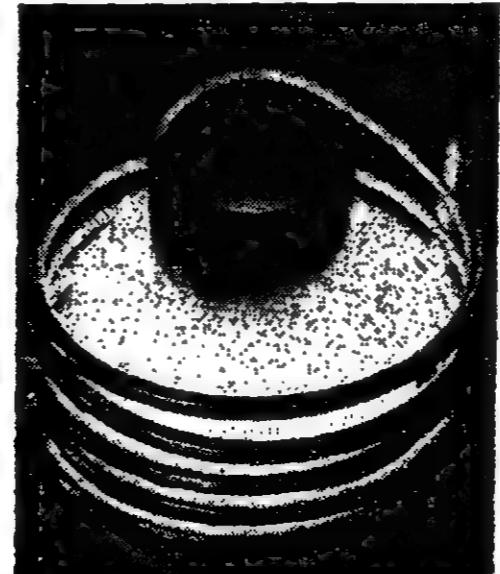
"Many of our contracts are with foreign governments. They're always big, so exports can be up to 40% of our business in a year. The Bank understands that; we have arrangements with Midland Bank International Division for a facility should we need it. The International Division has been very good for us. They make sure our foreign earnings come back at the right time, and they help us when we have to buy forward currency."



Derbyshire worm's eye view of dust extractor and drilling bit.



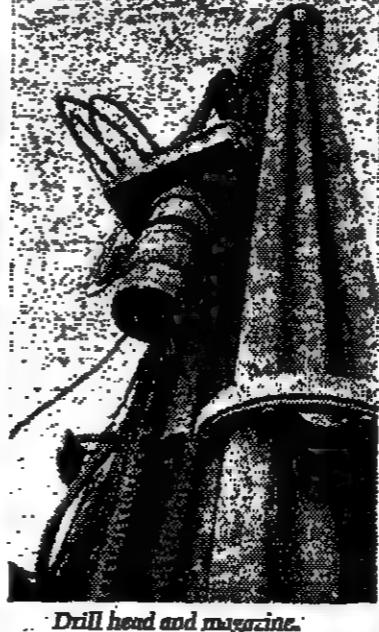
One drilling bit can use up to £1,500-worth of industrial diamonds.



Mounting diamonds onto the body of a rotary diamond bit.



Repairing the mast of an off-shore drilling rig.



Drill head and magazine.

## "More economical insurance"

Company insurance is another area where Midland Bank Group specialist expertise has proved especially valuable.

"We have men going underground, and we insure them at competitive rates. We're agents for a range of German drilling machines, and when we're bringing equipment from Germany there can be £500,000-worth of cover involved.

"Until Midland Bank Insurance Services took us in hand we were under-insured on some things, over-insured on others.

"They have put everything together and given us some very good advice. We have Group policies now for everything - they're easier to understand and more economical."

## "Drilling for the future"

"Drilling is probably the most dramatic industry in the world right now - everyone is looking for energy, for minerals, for water, everywhere they can think of."

"We find that having Midland Bank with our Company is like having a third hand. We can discuss so many of our future developments with Midland Bank Group companies.

"I remember in our early days together, when we reached £10,000 turnover in a single month for the first time. I said to John Ashley the time would come when we'd be doing £100,000 a month and, when he looked surprised, I told him - why not? It's only another nought!"

"But we would never have made it without the Midland."

## How Midland Bank Group can help

The people who work at the Midland are always ready to help you, and the companies that make up Midland Bank Group can help your company in many different ways. Their services include: facilities for term loans, leasing, hire-purchase, merchant banking, equity capital for growth companies, international insurance broking and advisory services, international and export finance, travel factoring, investment management, and trust services.

Also, for very large companies, Midland's Corporate Finance Division has a select team that can work directly with the company to make the best possible use of the wide range of Group services.

Talk to your local Midland manager - he can put you in touch with all the right people.



# Midland Bank Group

Principal trading companies: Midland Bank Limited, Clydesdale Bank Limited, Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Limited, Clydesdale Bank Insurance Services Limited, Scottish Computer Services Limited, Northern Bank Limited, Northern Bank Development Corporation Limited, Northern Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited, Northern Bank Finance Corporation Limited, Northern Bank Trust Corporation Limited, Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, Midland Bank Group Unit Trust Managers Limited, Midland Bank Finance Corporation Limited, Forward Trust Limited, Midland Montagu Leasing Limited, Griffin Factors Limited, Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited, Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Guernsey) Limited, Midland Bank Insurance Services Limited, The Thomas Cook Group Limited, Thomas Cook Limited, Thomas Cook Overseas Limited, Thomas Cook Bankers Limited, Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited (Incorporating Drayton), Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management Limited, Guyerzeller Zumont Bank AG, Midland Montagu Industrial Finance Limited, Jersey International Bank of Commerce Limited, Bland Payne Holdings Limited, Bland Payne Limited, Bland Payne Reinsurance Brokers Limited, Bland Payne (UK) Limited, Southern Marine & Aviation Underwriters Inc, Bland Payne Australia Limited, London American Finance Corporation Limited, British Overseas Engineering & Credit Company Limited, Drake (UK) International Limited, Drake America Corporation, Export Credit Corporation.

## Obituary

## MR S. J. CHELVANAYAKAM

## Leader of Sri Lankan Tamils

Mr Samuel James Chelvanayakam, QC, President of the Tamil United Liberation Front, who died in Jaffna on April 26 at the age of 79, commanded a wider following among the Sri Lankan Tamils than any other Tamil politician of the post-independence period.

Slim, frail, ascetic, he was a Christian (most Tamils are Hindus) but his sincerity, integrity and single-minded devotion to the cause of the Sri Lankan Tamils won him acceptance as the leader of the Tamils and the respect and admiration of the other communities in the island. Mr Chelvanayakam was born in Malaya where his father was a businessman. He was brought to Ceylon as a child by his mother and he was educated at St. Thomas College, Colombo, where the late Premier, Mr Bandaranaike, was a contemporary.

After a short period as a teacher he qualified as a lawyer and took silk in 1947. He became deputy leader of the Tamil Congress and formed the Federal Party of which he was elected leader in 1949 after the Indian Tamils were excluded from citizenship by two citizenship Acts. He and several members of his party were defeated in the general elections of 1952 but they emerged as the biggest

## MR WILLIAM HOLT

Mr William Holt, the Yorkshire author, has died at the age of 80. His books included novels, *The Weaver's Knot* (1956), *The Wizard of Whirlaw* (1959); and some well-known travel books, *Under a Japanese Parasol* (1933), *I Haven't Unpacked* (1939), *I Still Haven't Unpacked* (1953) and *Trigger in Europe* (1966).

He was a practical nature of the local inventors, from Hargraves to Sir John Cockroft, who inspired him. It was typical of him that he published books and travelled on horseback over the moors to distribute them through his own circulating library. Full of vitality and youthfulness, travelling everywhere on Trigger and sometimes sleeping with him on the hillsides, Billy spent his last years in Todmorden, continuing until he died to search for fresh ideas.

## DR KATHLEEN HUGHES

Professor Dorothy Whitelock writes: The death on April 20, at the age of 50, of Dr Kathleen Winifred Hughes is an irreparable loss to Celtic studies as well as a great grief to her innumerable friends. She was a student at Bedford College, London (1944-51) and an assistant lecturer at Royal Holloway College (1951-55). She then became a Fellow and Director of Studies at Newnham College, Cambridge, and held these positions until her death. She was university lecturer in the Early History and Culture of the British Isles from 1958 until 1976, when she was elected the first Nora Chadwick Reader in Celtic Studies. She made a great contribution to the development of the Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse, and Celtic. She obtained the Cambridge degree of Doctor of Letters in 1974.

She died at a time when her achievement was rapidly receiving the appreciation it deserved. She had recently delivered the Hunter Marshall lectures in Glasgow, and was preparing the Wiles Lectures for delivery in Belfast in 1978, which would have resulted in a book. When taken ill, she was about to travel to Dublin to receive an honorary doctorate of the National University of Ireland.

## PROFESSOR GRAHAM WILSON

Lord Todd writes: Graham Wilson was a striking example of a man who was simultaneously and successfully a scientist, an educator and a practising physician. The combination is not unique but it is rare for it demands at once the imaginative analytical approach of the research scientist, the tolerance and wisdom of the good educator and the warmth and humanity without which the successful practice of medicine is impossible. When, as in him, these qualities were allied to a sense of humour and an essential gaiety of spirit, it is not surprising that his services and advice were so widely sought. That they could be so freely given much to his devoted wife—also a physician—her children who to

gather provided the stable background of family life essential to a career such as his. It was this combination of qualities which made him outstandingly valuable as a Trustee of the Nuffield Foundation and earlier as a member of the Royal Commission on Medical Education. Graham Wilson's approach to medical education was coloured by his vision of the future of medicine and especially of general practice. His contribution to the work of the Commission was vitally important and will be increasingly appreciated as medical practice develops further along the lines he predicted. The tragedy is that he could not live to see the fulfilment of his vision either in this matter or in the many imaginative projects he initiated through the Nuffield Foundation.

## MRS GRACE LOVAT FRASER

Sir Anthony Hooper writes: Grace Lovat Fraser, who died on April 3, was the widow of Claud Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

Grace was somebody of splendid vitality and enthusiasm and until her last illness, perennially youthful—she had a love of young people which was reciprocated. For most of her life she carved out her own career; this included professional singing, designing of costumes and the making of them (notably for Serge Diaghilev and the D'Oyly Carte Opera Co), textile design, expertise in plastics and management of design for Schweppes.

She was a friend of Tamara Karsavina, Ezra Pound, D. H. Lawrence and Ford Madox Ford and several others. Her charming book *In the Days of Mu Youth* appeared in 1970.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. C. Sherwood, Vicar of St Barnabas's, Nottingham, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar of St Mark's, Barking-under-Stephens, diocese of London.

Resignations

Canon T. Briggs, Vicar of Helmsley, diocese of Walsall, on July 31.

The Rev A. J. M. F. Corde, Vicar of St Peter's, Ham, diocese of Lincoln, on Oct 31.

The Rev W. S. Dodd, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev E. L. H. Gordon, Rector of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev J. M. Mac, Vicar of St Bartholomew's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev E. H. Roberts, Rector of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev J. W. S. Smith, Rector of Great Malvern, Herefordshire, on Sept 30.

The Rev R. D. Woolcott, Vicar of Eastgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

Church in Wales

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial Vicar of St Mark's, Noltown Hill, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Olave's, Southwark, from June 1.

The Rev D. Lovat Fraser, the highly talented artist and best known as designer of *The Beggar's Opera*; he died tragically young in 1921.

The Rev C. S. Pound, Vicar of St Peter's, Westgate, Canterbury, on Sept 30.

The Rev D. Isaac, Provincial

## NEW BOOKS

## Muted clarions

The Ascent of Britain

By Peter Walker

(Sidgwick &amp; Jackson, £5.50)

A wise man of publishing once said that if a book was to be really worth publishing it ought to be possible to say in two sentences what it was all really about. Mr Walker's offering does not pass that rigorous test.

One is made to feel that the book is intended as a major statement of political philosophy by a political man of action who for the moment is in something of a political wilderness. Yet the mixture that emerges falls short of the implied prospectus. For the book is rather a jumble of summarized conservative philosophy from Burke to Churchill, a very partial and at times gratifying self-indulgent record of the 1970-74 government, laced with anecdotes of the "as-it-was" variety, and quite specific policy programmes in areas like government relations with industry, decaying inner cities, racial tension and the development of the corporate states, which firmly establish Mr Walker on the liberal wing of the party.

If Mr Walker had had the wise man's advice, he might have written a book which was clearly a contemporary manifesto for a radical Tory. In that context what he wrote might have had more cohesion and impact. For it is clear that in a broad sense he is one of the prominent figures of experience in the Conservative party who thinks of themselves as the political inheritors of the ideas expressed in Harold Macmillan's *The Middle Way*. And despite his obeisances toward the Burkean traditions of change by steady evolution, when it comes to specifics his instincts are to get on and get things done by means, if necessary, of radical change.

His individual radical programmes are bound to be taken as a clarion call for those sections of the party which have not yet come to terms with the present leadership. On economic policy he is an out and out advocate of growth, "for only economic strength will enable Britain to eliminate the poverty that still exists in our country."

Hugh Stephenson

## Bismarck's Jewish connexion

## Gold and Iron

Bismarck, Bleichröder and the Building of the German Empire

By Fritz Stern

(Allen and Unwin, £11.50)

Gerson Bleichröder was the richest man in Berlin and, perhaps bar Krupp, the richest in Germany. He took care that the world should see this was so.

Unreputably, he repeats his view that this country must move towards greater active co-operation between industry and government, drawing on his experiences as a minister, his negotiations with the Shah of Iran and the assumed reasons for the industrial success of Germany, France and Japan. He avers that his monthly exchange of letters with the then chairman of ICI was a guide to the sort of way in which economic performance can be achieved.

On the larger scale he calls for

an "industrial parliament" go-

ing far beyond the aspirations and achievements of the existing Needy council. His comments on planning agreements indicate a fair degree of sympathy with the concept, though naturally he objects to the manner and spirit in which they are presently being negotiated.

Radical changes of this sort would, in the Walker scheme of things, provide the expanding economy and job opportunities that are needed to solve the underlying problems of the black population and of our inner cities. In tone and in substance the Walker manifesto is very different to such policy statements as *The Right Approach*.

Perhaps the most interesting insight comes out of Mr Walker's references to Joseph Chamberlain in the course of his review of the Tory Tradition.

He wanted to transform the Conservative Party from a party of sound administration and cautious, amiable reform into one with a positive and dynamic creed.

The creed would avoid the dangers of

the market economy.

Chamberlain's policy was one of

class harmony, both worker and

capitalist alike were held to have

a stake in Britain's prosperity.

The warmth of these and other passages on a man who was never really accepted by the Conservative leadership of his day somehow seem to have a personalized quality about them in the context of this book and 1977.

Had the Israelites corrupted the victor of Versailles? Or, worse, were they becoming more successful Germans than the Germans themselves?

This very important, and

highly enjoyable book, which



Gerson von Bleichröder in the 1850s.

seems to have been almost slotted into this country, is the first full-length study ever made of Gerson Bleichröder. Stern reckons there have been 7,000 books about Bismarck—and makes use of much material never used before. Stern has a marvelous story to tell and—a few heavy Americans and rather more repetitions notwithstanding—he tells it well.

Why have we had to wait so long? Partly because the Bleichröder Archive remained in family hands, and was then thought to have disappeared in the war; and partly because the link between Government and Finance was often social, ephemeral, effected at the great suppers and balls described in the sharp novels of Theodore Fontane and the glibly paintings of Adolph von Menzel. Most of all, of course, Bleichröder's role

has gone unrecorded because

between 1893 and 1945 the

Jewish connexion was almost

written out, first by those who

had benefited from it, led by

Bismarck himself in his highly

selective memoirs, and later by

Nazis whose hysterical claims

created a climate precluding all

calm inquiry.

Since 1945 feelings have be-

come even finer and the slay-

er of six million Jews has

deterred investigation into even

the most faintly secretive deal-

ings by their more fortunate

ancestors. This is dangerous.

Since anti-Semitism, particularly

the late 19th century strain

imbibed by Hitler and Alfred

Roseberg, was partly founded

on the pseudo-theory that the

Jews were "taking over" Ger-

many and after Germany the

world, so it becomes of the

greatest importance to know

what the Jews really were doing in the years when feelings, at first spontaneously, arose. *Gold and Iron* does this better than any book I have ever read.

Money could go where politics would not. Bleichröder's role in raising the loans which Parliament refused Bismarck for the three early wars he needed to establish the Empire and defeat his opponents at home was crucial: without those loans and those wars, it is doubtful that Bismarck could have survived as far as 1870. After the Franco-Prussian war Bismarck summoned the banker to Versailles to organize payment of the French indemnity.

Bleichröder later bought up the German railways, line by line, for the Government to buy off him and so achieve a vital nationalization which Bismarck did not believe possible by more direct means. He was always on hand to take over politically embarrassing and personally infuriating problems like Ludwig of Bavaria or the Romanians: Bismarck was a violent, hating and quick-tempered man, and Bleichröder took pains. (His enemies considered him servile.) Above all, he managed, and helped enormously to increase, Bismarck's private wealth. The Chancellor left around seven million marks—but, again, Professor Stern does well to remind us that in the nineteenth century profit was not, in itself, considered to compromise the integrity of power. Losing money was far more disgraceful and so the trees from Bismarck's forests made pit-falls for the Rurh.

Without himself taking a personal interest, Stern allows Marxists their place and implicitly defines his book as a drama of hypocrisy and High Capitalism. The pragmatic Realpolitik, of which we all read at school, turns out not merely to embrace personal feelings—Bismarck detested Gladstone, for example—but personal interests, too. In all of this there was no "Jewish" influence at all. It was plain junker cumming, displayed by Prince Bismarck every day of his life, and the perfect complement to Gerson Bleichröder's Jewish skill. "Bleichröder" Stern claims, "is everything that has been left out of German history", and he richly makes good that claim throughout this long, dense and absorbing book.

Michael Ratcliffe

## Life long passion

## The Operas of Mozart

By William Mann

(Cassell, £15)

Mozart's operas are a big subject, and one of the few satisfactory aspects of this book is that it is big. There are far more operas by Mozart than our wretched repertoires take account of, and many people still resemble Joseph II who thought *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* was Mozart's first opera. Even those who know it well may be surprised to realize it was his twelfth.

In Mr Mann's book each of the operas, including the unfinished ones and the oratorio *Berlina Liberta*, receives a chapter of musical and textual analysis. There is, I think, no modern book as comprehensive in its coverage. Much labour must have gone into it, and Mr Mann is probably at his happiest discussing Mozart's choice of keys or indicating some purely musical point (often enough illustrated by clearly drawn examples). A good deal of not always easily available information is provided, to form what the author describes as "strictly a guide", to help newcomers. Mr Mann assumes that the Mozart revival of the last 20 years has already "brought *Isolde* into common appreciation" an early opera like *Mitridate*, *Teseo* with *Orlando*, and a heavy shower of mistranslations and mutilations of Italian libretti (which the majority of Mozart's operas have). Since no composer paid more attention than Mozart to the meaning of what he was setting, the howlers are more painful than funny—though, perhaps, an exception could be made for Mr Mann's translating the baffling brook ("russello garruolo") in the peaceful country setting of *Il Rè Pastore* as a "busy noise". The penalty for not following the exact words (something the author specifically claims he does throughout) is paid in discussing the familiar *Figaro*, *Susanna*, *duer*, "Se a crso Madama", where the Count's low-toned bell is said in sound for Susanna, "to jicin him in his room". What she actually sings is that the Count will arrive "a misa porta" (her room, chosen to be such by the Count).

For most of the time, his method of detailed, idiosyncratic musical description ("a rapid-slow vocal melisma, one bar only, rising orchestral scale (Mannheim minirocker"), plus exhaustive narration of plot in a style half-chatty and half-stilted, is likely to confuse any newcomer and is certainly dispiriting. Little sense of Mozart's artistic personality emerges, and still less any explanation of why opera obsessed him.

One basic trouble is the embarrassingly jaunty, one-of-the-boys prose which stoops to the coyness of "Father Leo" such circumstances the path of love is peppered with pitfalls. The *Painter of Signs* is a subtle, vivid and thoroughly congenial novel. It is also extremely funny: like Paul Theroux and V. S. Naipaul, Mr Mann has a faultless ear for the intricate eccentricities of Indian English, and the dialogue is a joy in itself.

Dialogue is in understandable short supply in Robert Mann's *Kolonialagent*, which is written in the form of a nine-months' century traveller's journal. Set in German Cameroon, it describes the gradual disintegration of a colonial agent taken captive by the Bangwe tribesmen amongst whom he has come to barter for labour and collect marks for museums back in Germany. Gustav Conrad is very much a man of his time, taking regular exercise every morning, anxiously recording the state of his bowels, changing for dinner in his native hut every evening. As his own servants slowly drift away and he finds himself entirely isolated, he realizes that escape has become impossible; and his rigid self-control begins to crack.

It takes time to get into *Kolonialagent*, but the effort is well worth while: it is an impressive and highly original first novel. The details of Bangwe life are fascinating in themselves (Robert Mann is an anthropologist who has worked in Cameroon), and the period flavour is utterly convincing. *Shadows on our Skin*, which is set in present-day Ulster. The Logos family live in the Catholic area of Derry. Dad is a self-pitying semi-invalid who lies in bed drinking stout and swearing his way through reading rebel songs; Mum drudges all day in the kitchen; young Joe is a dreamy, likeable lad whose sole ambition is to be a poet. Like his mother, Joe is essentially apolitical, concerned only that the bombings and shootings should one day stop: yet he finds he cannot escape from deep-rooted loyalties when his brother Brendan returns from England and joins the provosts, and he himself strikes up a friendship with a schoolteacher whose fiancée is a British soldier.

Jennifer Johnston's writing is as fluent and attractive as ever, but there is something rather tired and predictable about *Shadows on our Skin*, and the central relationship between Joe and the teacher is sadly unconvincing, replies with slightly wet dialogue of the kind one all too often associates with the "sensitive" kind of novel.

Jeremy Lewis

## FOYLES ART GALLERY

## EDWARD CALLAM ROI

## 'Arthurian Island'

34 PAINTINGS

9-6 daily until 11 May

148-152 CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON WC2

One of the great personal stories of World War II

## War in a Stringbag

The exploits of a Swordfish pilot of the Fleet Air Arm

## Commander Charles Lamb

D.S.O., D.S.C., Royal Navy

Foreword by Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Evans

KCB, CBE, DSO, DSC

352 pages, 16 pages illustrations, £1.50, 0 304 29778 X, 2515

## A HISTORY OF South Africa

by ROBERT LACOUR-GAYET

Translated by Stephen Hardman

A leading French historian presents an unbiased account of the evolution of South Africa from early times to 1976.

392 pages, 8 maps, hardback £1.50, 2515; paperback £0.50, 2515

CASSELL

A huge tidal wave of adventure...

## RISE THE TITANIC!

CLIVE CUSSLER

A novel of breathtaking suspense. Daily Express

£4.25

Michael Joseph

## JUST PUBLISHED - THE NEW VELIKOVSKY PEOPLES OF THE SEA

Sidgwick &amp; Jackson £5.95

Ray Gosling

and to patronize generously the arts and cultural activity, so providing a better and fuller life for all". He finesse entirely the question of inflation and the problems that some others think that this poses for macro-economic policy.

Unreputably, he repeats his view that this country must move towards greater active co-operation between industry and government, drawing on his experiences as a minister, his negotiations with the Shah of Iran and the assumed reasons for the industrial success of Germany, France and Japan. He avers that his monthly exchange of letters with the then chairman of ICI was a guide to the sort of way in which economic performance can be achieved.

On the larger scale he calls for

an "industrial parliament" go-

ing far beyond the aspirations and achievements of the existing Needy council. His comments on planning agreements indicate a fair degree of sympathy with the concept, though naturally he objects to the manner and spirit in which they are presently being negotiated.

Radical changes of this sort would, in the Walker scheme of things, provide the expanding economy and job opportunities that are needed to solve the underlying problems of the black population and of our inner cities. In tone and in substance the Walker manifesto is very different to such policy statements as *The Right Approach*.

Perhaps the most interesting insight comes out of Mr Walker's references to Joseph Chamberlain in the course of his review of the Tory Tradition.

He wanted to transform the Conservative Party from a party of sound administration and cautious, amiable reform into one with a positive and dynamic creed.

The creed would avoid the dangers of

the market economy.

Chamberlain's policy was one of

class harmony, both worker and

capitalist alike were held to have

a stake in Britain's prosperity.

The warmth of these and other passages on a man who was never really accepted by the Conservative leadership of his day somehow seem to have a personalized quality about them in the context of this book and 1977.

Had the Israelites corrupted the victor of Versailles? Or, worse, were they becoming more successful Germans than the Germans themselves?

This very important, and

highly enjoyable book, which

is the magnum opus of the distinguished Music Critic of *The Times*

examines every opera and dramatic work Mozart composed.

A major work of musical scholarship.

688 pages with 500 music examples, 0 304 23381 4, £15.00

CASSELL

The most complete analysis of Mozart's dramatic music ever written in the English language

William Mann's THE OPERAS OF MOZART



## Government 'wrong to hold rate of exchange'

By Michael Baily  
Transport Correspondent

If Britain is to benefit through lower inflation from the present tight money policy the Government should stop holding down the exchange rate and let the pound float upwards while it can.

This argument is presented today in a paper by two London Business School economists, Mr Terry Burns and Mr Alan Budd, accompanying their three year forecasts for the British economy.

They say that the policy of holding the pound down when demand for sterling is strong could lead to the worst of all possible worlds when combined, as at present, with a tight money target.

Recession combined with high inflation would continue, while a freezing of the exchange rate could slow down inflation and boost output.

The authors are using a monetarist framework. Their conclusions are very different from those of economists both inside and outside the Government, who believe that the international competitiveness necessary for Britain's success depends on a depreciating pound to compensate for faster inflation in Britain than in competing industrialized economies.

Mr Budd and Mr Burns argue, on the contrary, that competitiveness is determined by the domestic labour market, and changes in the exchange rate feed through to inflation rather than the other way round.

The value of a tight money policy, they say, is that it leads to a rise in the exchange rate which then moderates the rate of domestic inflation through cheaper imports. This then boosts the real money supply (which is equal to the nominal growth in money less the rate of inflation) and thereby the rate of output growth in the economy. The slowdown in inflation also boosts home demand through its effect on savings.

When inflation is easing away the real value of people's savings, they save more.

**Slow growth forecast:** The British economy will grow by less than 1 per cent in 1977, according to the latest forecast from the London Business School. Unemployment will continue to rise during the year and go on increasing until 1979.

**London Business School Centre for Economic Forecasting**

## National Freight Corporation cuts losses from £31m to £15.3m

Six Dan Pettit: interest charges



Six Dan Pettit: interest charges

improvement on 1975. Performance of subsidiaries with Sir Dan's comments are as follows:

British Road Services: "a

record profit of £5.5m. . . a

remarkable result but still not

a good enough return on

capital."

National Carriers: loss of £4.1m, a 55m improvement on 1975. Under Mr Brian Hayward, a former lorry-driver, NCL is more market responsive with higher charges and reduced costs. "The giant is stirring."

Freighters: £1.3m profit from a 55m loss in 1975. "With performance like this, debate about who should own it is something of a non-event. Under us, we would expect a further improvement to £2m-£3m profit this year. Handing them over to BR would be like putting Liverpool into the European Cup with Accrington Stanley's defence."

Roadline UK (formerly BRS Parcels): a "disappointing reverse" for what was formerly NFC's top money-earner, with a first-ever loss of 55m.

Unusually for a state-sector chairman, Sir Dan praised Mr Rodgers for "good ministerial leadership".

Last year's result was reached

## Chloride pact with US electric vehicle maker

By Clifford Webb

Competition between Chloride and Lucas to obtain the first British foothold in the potentially big American market for electric powered vehicles heightened yesterday with an announcement by Chloride that it has signed a partnership agreement with one of America's leading electric vehicle producers' Electric Vehicle Associates (EVA), of Cleveland, Ohio. Chloride has formed a 50-50 owned company with EVA Chloride, which is to manufacture and sell electric buses and vans.

This is a different approach from that being pursued by Lucas. The Midlands-based group recently took its prototype electric bus to Detroit and demonstrated it to the heads of General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors—and is clearly hoping to sell Lucas expertise and key components to established motor manufacturers.

EVA has already supplied electric cars to American federal, state and municipal authorities for testing and claims to be one of the country's pioneers in electric vehicles. Some 18 months ago it acquired the light vehicle division of Ovis, which added bus and van capabilities.

Chloride has similarly cooperated with Chrysler United Kingdom to produce a prototype electric van, the Silent Kariet. However, by venturing into the manufacture of its own vehicles in the United States it now has a foot in two camps and an answer to those supporters of electric vehicles who have long complained that the motor industry's interest in electric propulsion is little more than a face-saving exercise to appease energy-conscious governments.

It is essential for Leyland Cars to be preserved and to prosper as a major vehicle producer, the union says. This can only be done if investment funds are made available to develop the engineering, tooling, and design capacity and a full model range.

There is a need to buy advanced engineering, design and tooling facilities from western Europe and the United States, and investment funds have been made available to buy this technology.

The current review of Leyland Cars' whole operation must confirm this decision. To deny such funds would be to condemn Leyland to a future of relatively low productivity and would simply repeat the errors of the past, the report says.

The union emphasizes that it is essential for Leyland Cars to break this dependence on overseas expertise and to develop its own capacity in these fields.

## Plea to NEB on tooling by Leyland

By Malcolm Brown

The National Enterprise Board yesterday urged to examine the progress made by Leyland Cars in implementing the recommendations of the Ryder report on the organization of product development engineering.

In a report submitted to Mr Leslie Hockfield, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Industry, the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers,

also ask the Department of Industry to examine the British tool industry with particular reference to tool manufacture and the contract and consultant engineering design companies.

It is essential for Leyland Cars to be preserved and to prosper as a major vehicle producer, the union says.

This can only be done if investment funds are made available to develop the engineering, tooling, and design capacity and a full model range.

There is a need to buy advanced engineering, design and tooling facilities from western Europe and the United States, and investment funds have been made available to buy this technology.

The current review of Leyland Cars' whole operation must confirm this decision. To deny such funds would be to condemn Leyland to a future of relatively low productivity and would simply repeat the errors of the past, the report says.

The union emphasizes that it is essential for Leyland Cars to break this dependence on overseas expertise and to develop its own capacity in these fields.

## Pound's fall 'may lower quality of exports'

By Mervyn Weale

Attempts to maintain Britain's price competitiveness in overseas markets through a steady decline in the value of the pound could lead to a progressive slide "down market" in the quality of exports.

This is the tentative conclusion of a study undertaken by Mr David Shatto, economic director of the National Economic Development Office, published today.

Price is only one of a number of characteristics of manufac-

tured products upon which market share depends.

Benefits from cost competitiveness, whether achieved through devaluation or preferable through productivity growth, may often work most effectively through their impact upon profit margins on the sale of traded goods, thereby providing increasingly upon products for which world demand grows more slowly at world income level rises.

International Price competitiveness, non-price factors and export performance,



## A successful 170th year.

In his statement on 1976, the President of the London Life Association Limited, Sir Humphrey Prideaux, included the following comments:

"One of the worst features of (1976) has been the growing pressure on the disposable income of the managerial, professional and self-employed classes from which much of our membership is drawn.

"In the circumstances, it is pleasing to record that the increase in total new business in 1976 compared well with that of other offices. Indeed, if the declining business with the Federated Superannuation System for Universities is ignored... our rate of new business growth was above the average of other offices.

"The transfer of policyholders from the FSSU into the new privately-funded Universities Superannuation Scheme continues inevitably to affect our new business totals. This development has been long foreseen and we have carefully planned for its consequences. We are making arrangements with U.S.S. for transferred policies to be surrendered on terms we have specially quoted and for total surrender values to be paid into our Managed Fund over the next three years. I can repeat my assurance of last year that the running down of FSSU will be in no way detrimental to existing or potential members of the London Life.

"In my Statement last year I mentioned that we had introduced a new type of Pension Annuity policy. I am pleased to report that this new policy has proved to be highly competitive and a very popular addition to our range of products.

"Capital Transfer Tax has been with us for about two years; many of our members... are taking advantage of two types of policy which are especially well-suited to provide funds to pay CTT. The first is the Capital Saver Scheme. The second is our old friend the Reduction of Premium policy designed as long ago as 1806. Properly written, these policies can accumulate funds which will themselves be free from CTT.

"Despite the uncertain economic outlook, the capital value of our stock exchange investments was well maintained... The interest rates earned on the funds were increased, despite last year's write-up of investment values.

"A notable achievement was the completion of the office property at Clement's Inn on the Strand, and its sale for £13 million....

"As in previous years we have made a transfer from the Investment Reserve to boost the surplus for the bonus declarations... I am confident that the amounts we are retaining in reserves are quite adequate to ensure the

maintenance of future bonuses at the rates now declared, provided interest earnings and capital appreciation keep up reasonably in the long term and inflation is brought under control.

"The one constant factor has been the loyalty, energy and quiet efficiency of the staff under the leadership of the Actuary and General Manager. The members of our staff are typical of those whose living standards are being eroded by taxation, inflation and salary restriction, and their patience is exemplary. I acknowledge most gratefully the debt we owe them."

NEW ANNUAL PREMIUMS (Average for 2 year periods)

£m0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
63/64				
65/66				
67/68				
69/70				
71/72				
73/74				
75/76				

The London Life Association is pleased to announce the following bonus rates for the year commencing 1st July 1977:

### Reduction of Premium System

For policies in the 68th or earlier Series, i.e. Policies issued prior to the 1st July, 1975, an increase of 9 (1976: 10) in the rates of reduction of percentage allocation. For Policies in the 69th and 70th Series, an increase of 7 in the declared percentage rate.

### Reversionary Bonus System

A compound Reversionary Bonus of 4.60% (1976: 4.60%) (including compound bonus deferred annuities in the General Annuity Fund and Pension Business Fund).

### Simple Bonus—Pension Business

A Simple Bonus of 7.70% (1976: 7.50%).

For a copy of the Association's Report and Accounts for 1976, together with information about the range of policies offered, please send the coupon.



170 years of Service and Security  
London Life Association Limited  
81 King William Street, London EC4N 7BD  
Please send me the Report and Accounts for 1976.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
I am also interested in  Savings & Investment  Protection  Pensions

## In brief

## Japan allows car venture by BL and Mitsui

From Mr S. W. Tyler

Sir

Japan has approved a joint venture company in Japan between British Leyland International and Mitsui and Co., to increase imports and sales of Leyland cars, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

Japan has approved a joint venture company in Japan between British Leyland International and Mitsui and Co., to increase imports and sales of Leyland cars, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1,600m yen (about £35m), 35 per cent owned by British Leyland, the Finance Ministry announced.

The new firm, Leyland Japan, is capitalized at £1

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Tarmac rides the recession

Tarmac claims to chase profitability rather than volume—a selective policy which continued to pay off last year in the United Kingdom's deteriorating conditions for construction.

The group's 11 per cent pre-tax improvement was well up to most market expectations and reflects an exceptionally strong performance by most divisions.

The gains at the pre-tax profit level world-wide have been in line with a 24 per cent turnover increase to £511m without an anticipated once and for all £2.7m provision on the Brussels property development. The outcome was further marred by United Kingdom property losses of £890,000 and a loss of just under £1m on the highly geared German quarrying operations.

However, the United Kingdom construction division managed to boost trading profits 50 per cent to £5m thanks to continuing road-building contracts which building products and housing both pushed up 25 per cent. The controversial Cuisin acquisition chipped in over £1m in the first four months and is expected to contribute around £1m this year.

Bad weather, however, has meant a bad start to 1977 in the United Kingdom and volume-hungry rivals could make the competitive going much tougher for Tarmac in future.

AB of which leaves the international division which covers developing countries as Tarmac's best hope for future growth at least until the next upturn in Europe. This division almost trebled trading profits to £2.5m last year and a recently won £40m Middle East contract in the Gulf should ensure further progress this year.

German losses could continue for the time being but the mere elimination of United Kingdom and Belgian property losses this time should go far towards ensuring growth of around 20 per cent to perhaps £2.5m this year.

This would put the shares after yesterday's climb of 4p to 154p on a prospective p/e ratio of under 7 and a potential yield of 9.6 per cent—a rating which has its attractions not only in relative terms.

Final: 1976 (1975)

Capitalization £85m

Sales £511m (£411m)

Pre-tax profits £22.5m (£20.3m)

Earnings per share 17.8p (17.5p)

Dividend gross 13.5p (12.28p)

Fosco Minsep

Dividend plea rejected.

Fosco Minsep has joined Shell in being a company to ask for exclusion from United Kingdom dividend controls and be turned down. Fosco's case is, perhaps, not particularly strong, for although 90 per cent of its profits are overseas, licensing income is grouped in with United Kingdom profits making the split nearer 75/25, and possibly 70 per cent of its assets are at home.

The failure of this route to increase the dividend, currently covered four times, leaves the 15 per cent yield as the major bonus on the shares up 7p at 160p yesterday, at a time when business should start to pick up sharply.

Profits for 1976 are only 12.1 per cent up at £15.9m, and £100,000 of that is due to exchange gains. But a decline in margins despite increases in volume in both the two major divisions is explained by a £1m swing into losses of £60,000 in the United States metallurgical company.

Last year, Fosco's best performance was on the foundry additive side as the automotive industry picked up, but there was also a 10 per cent gain from Fosroc, the building chemicals and products side.

which produced a 40 per cent profits increase.

Foundry demand should remain fairly good as engineering generally improves, and while steel production is still sluggish it should be moving ahead fairly strongly in the United States in the second half, and picking up quite smartly elsewhere.

Profits of £19.5m or so this year, should leave only a marginal cash outflow, while there is a cushion of £11.5m cash in the balance-sheet.

Final: 1976 (1975)

Capitalization £73.4m

Sales £165m (£133m)

Pre-tax profits £15.9m (£14.2m)

Earnings per share 16.7p (14.7p)

Dividend gross 6.3032p (5.7302p)

Clarke Chapman

Defensive qualities.

Clarke Chapman's 1976 profits of £8.1m against £7.52m were below best estimates and that, with the future of the power generation industry still unresolved, was enough to leave the shares 1p lower at 76p on a good day.

The group's vulnerability to the lack of power station orders, however, has often been overestimated, although the power engineer section of Clarke Chapman accounts for 40 per cent of group sales, only around half that is original equipment to the CECB and that includes the production of highly successful industrial boilers.

Moreover, Clarke Chapman has Kingdom power station production at Gateshead, where there is enough work for the present labour force until end 1979, although profits appear minimal.

Tasks with Babcock and Wilcox on CPRS-style reorganisation of the industry are continuing, but are unlikely to get anywhere without the announcement of an ordering programme. Whatever the outcome Clarke Chapman looks fairly well placed, with the worst possibility being the awarding of a Drax B contract to B and W and a subsequent forced reliance on Babcock as the major United Kingdom producer without a true reorganisation of the industry.

For the rest, Clarke Chapman needs a rise in capital investment to make a major impact on profits, although its diversification into medium/heavy engineering is serving well and profits should rise, if only a little, in the current year.

Having strictly limited the downside risk on the power engineering side, and improved liquidity by £5m last year on an already strong balance sheet, a 9.9 per cent yield is attractive.

Final: 1976 (1975)

Capitalization £85m

Sales £511m (£411m)

Pre-tax profits £22.5m (£20.3m)

Earnings per share 17.8p (17.5p)

Dividend gross 13.5p (12.28p)

Allen Harvey & Ross

An alternative for Simonside

Allen Harvey & Ross has emerged as most favoured candidate for Simonside Investors, whose board announced back in February that they were contemplating liquidation and would welcome bid approaches in the alternative.

After such a come on the bid £22 Allen Harvey shares for every 1,000 of Simonside, valuing the latter at 88.2p in place on the 380p closing price of Allen Harvey last night, and underwritten with an 82.9p cash alternative—has no implications for the investment trust sector, of which Simonside was in any case a very junior member—the bid values the company at just £1.5m. It has, however, implications for the discount houses.

Allen Harvey & Ross is by another name (nd) at a discount of only 9 per cent on the cash alternative) for Simonside's portfolio is principally cash—the only £250,000 stake in Lasimo and the £200,000 in Berry Pacific remain as substantial investments. It isn't, however, the cash that AHR is after, so much as an opportunity to strengthen its capital base, shortly to be depleted by the repayment of £250,000-worth of preference shares.

The bid now planned—and agreed by the holders of just under 35 per cent of Simonside's equity—will more than plug that gap: it will, in fact, boost the capital base by around 50 per cent, and permit the discount house to gear up accordingly. That may not be desirable in today's markets—Jessel, Toynbee pointed out yesterday, cutting the size of the book and the length of its maturity is the name of the game at the moment—but it will be if the government borrowing requirement rises later in the year.

For one thing the group has benefited from the absence of the previous year's £1m losses in Zambia. While much of the

group's cash is in Zambia.

While much of the

group's cash is in Zambia.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the committee lacked a quorum, but no one rang me", he said.

Was there, we wondered, some Thatcher-inspired plot to embarrass Varley. We spoke to the absent Renton. Not so far as he was concerned, he explained. "I had intended to be at the meeting, but I was not able to get there. I am very sorry to hear that the

# NEW INTEREST RATES

Following the recommendation of the Building Societies Association on April 15th, Gateway Building Society will operate the following rates of interest from May 1st, 1977.

Investment Shares	7.00%	net	=	10.77% gross*
Gateway Bonds (3rd issue - NEW)				
2-Year	7.50%	net	=	11.54% gross*
3-Year	8.00%	net	=	12.31% gross*
Monthly Income Shares	7.00%	net	=	10.77% gross*
Planned Savings	8.25%	net	=	12.69% gross*
Deposit Accounts (Personal)	6.75%	net	=	10.38% gross*
Deposit Accounts (Subject to basic rate tax)	6.25%			
S.A.Y.E.s before				
Savings Accounts (Issue closed)	7.50%	net	=	11.54% gross*
Gateway Bonds - (1st Issue now closed)				
under £5,100	8.00%	net	=	12.31% gross*
£5,100 and over	8.25%	net	=	12.69% gross*
Gateway Bonds - (2nd Issue now closed)				
2-year	7.75%	net	=	11.92% gross*
3-year	8.25%	net	=	12.69% gross*
4-year	8.75%	net	=	13.46% gross*

The maximum that can be invested with the society is now increased to £15,000 for individuals and £30,000 for joint accounts.



## GATEWAY BUILDING SOCIETY

Member of the Building Societies Association  
Assets over £440 million. Authorised for investment by Trustees  
District Offices and Agents throughout the U.K.

For further details call in at your local Gateway Office or write to:  
Head Office, Gateway Building Society, P.O. Box 18, Worthing, West Sussex, BN13 2QD.



## Nothing stops a Hertz No.1 man.

When you rent a Hertz car, you're a No.1 man instantly. We don't keep you waiting. You want a car? You get it... fast! An economical Ford Fiesta, the new Cortina, Granada or another fine car; thoroughly cleaned, checked and serviced.

It's all part of the Hertz service. A service so efficient that only Hertz could offer you the latest innovation in speedy car rental: the Hertz No.1 Club.\*

Being a member of the Hertz No.1 Club means that you won't have to waste time while your rental form is being filled in. It is prepared in advance. Before you leave, you telephone the number below, your travel agent, or your nearest Hertz office. Give your Hertz No.1 Club membership number and your reservation details. Your car will be ready and waiting.

All you do is show your driver's licence and charge card, sign and go. So when you rent cars, rent Hertz and become a No.1 man. And why not do what almost 2 million business people around the world have done: join the Hertz No.1 Club. No introduction is needed, no membership fee. Get your application form for the Hertz No.1 Club at any Hertz counter or office. Or, when you next rent a Hertz car, ask to be enrolled automatically.

Book your rental to any major charge card. Or even easier for you, get a Hertz Charge Card. There are no interest charges. \*In Germany, the Hertz VIP Club.



### The Hertz No.1 Club Phone, sign, and go.

LONDON  
01-402 4242

MANCHESTER  
061-437 8321

BIRMINGHAM  
021-643 8991

GLASGOW  
041-248 7733

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Stock markets

## Oil brings best day for fortnight

Equities had their best day for a fortnight as the optimistic forecasts for North Sea production and the hope of another cut in interest rates sent shares prices strongly ahead in thin

figures due today, while GKN rose 6p to 300p.

Oils continued to feature against the favourable background of news. In spite of having its application for exemption from dividend restraint turned down, Shell continued to be in demand and rose another 14p to 526p on the feeling that we may not have heard the last of the matter.

BP came out from under its

Wall Street cloud to rise 10p

to 391p and Ultramar, after a

mention here, gained 13p to

171p.

Better news from the Eko

fish Field had Petrofina

£1.50 up to £103.50 and there were

more strong gains from North

Sea stocks like Thomson Orga-

nis 24p to 32p and ICI

Gas 8p to 28p.

Rights issue news caused

Gieves Group to add 7p to 57p

and Colmex to rise 1p to 38p

but FJC Lilley lost 2p to 33p

after its announcement. Agreed

terms from discount house

Allen Harvey & Ross led to an

8p rise to 82p for Simonside In-

vestment. Tollemeche put on

10p to 143p as the speculators

took a renewed interest, while

revenues for the balance of pay-

ments gave the gilt-edged

market a firmer look than for

some days.

Having opened up a three-

eighth better, short dates

attracted a reasonable two-way

trade at the higher levels and

by the close had held on to the

early gains. Turnover was

lighter at the long end, but the

performance of sterling was an

additional factor in gains of

around five-eighths to eleven-

sixteenths.

The engineering pitch were a

firm look, particularly Hawker

Sideley which rose 10p to 592p

on investment interest ahead of

its capital plan.

Both Lead Industries 11p to

15p and Vickers 5p to 176p

scored good gains ahead of

stays. \*For 16 months.

Gallenkamp did not reflect talk

that fresh terms may soon be

announced with a rise of just

3p to 297p.

Higer profits and a 100 per

cent scrip helped Nurdin &

Peacock to gain 11p to 137p in

stocks where the report of

Reckitt & Colman was good for

a gain of 7p to 365p. Though

Sillers had a strong second

half, future prospects tended to

cloud the result and the shares

ended just half a point better

at 363p.

In the building sector, bullish

profits from Tarmac led the way

and the shares gained 4p to

154p. Sub-contractor HAT

Group met with demand and

gained 4p to 40p and crane

group Richards & Wallington

held firm at 55p in spite of an

earlier disappointing statement.

Diesel-engine maker L

Gardner, where Rolls-Royce has

a sizable stake, were steady at

180p after news of an indication

of higher profits.

Shipments had their firm

spike like Hunting Gibson 8p to

195p, both being shares with

takeover possibilities.

Interest rate considerations

### Latest dividends

Company (and par value)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Anchor Chemical (25p)	1.58	—		3.69	3.35
Astbury & Madeley (5p)	0.62	14/6		1.03	0.94
BPIM Holdings (1p) Int	0.62	23/3		—	2.26
Clarke Chapman	3.47	3/8		4.83	4.43
De Vere Hotels (25p)	2.19	—		4.2	3.42
Estate Duties (5) Fin	4.7	3.81	21/6	7.5	6.36
Gieves Group (25p) Fin	3.0	1.5	—	4.0	2.14
Grampian TV (10p) Fin	1.37	1.27	—	1.97	1.82
Hopkinsons (50p) Fin	3.3	3.36	2/6	4.5	4.11
Hoskins & Morton (25p)	3.22	2.9	17/6	4.63	4.25
Jessel, Tonbridge (25p)	3.69	3.28	—	4.57	4.15
Kraft Props	0.55	0.53	—	1.39	1.39
Lyon & Lynn (25p) Fin	1.13	1.13	1/7	2.28	2.25
Norman's Toffee (10p) Fin	2.45	2.43	—	2.55	2.43
Nurdin & Peacock (10p)	1.57	1.57	—	3.3	3.0
Petrocan (12p) Fin	1.58	1.58	—	5.89	3.92
Smith St Aubyn (25p)	2.78	2.78	—	5.22	4.08
Spillers (25p) Fin	1.94	1.69	9/6	4.48	4.08
Tarmac (50p) Fin	3.25	4.78	—	8.77	7.98
Telephone Rentals (25p) Fin	3.85	3.5	—	5.22	4.75
Thomson T-Line (25p) Fin	1.62	1.62	—	3.21	3.25
Wight Cons (25p) Fin	3.96	3.33	—	6.71	6.1

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share.







## Stock Exchange Prices

## Strong session

Account Days: Dealings Began April 25, Dealings End, May 6. § Contango Day, May 9. Settlement Day, May 17  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

3. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

# the teamworkers

## Taylor Woodrow



THURSDAY APRIL 28 1977

الإمارات العربية

# Residential property

## Eastward Ho for the right view

When I am rich I shall go and live in quiet Bedford Park, in a house with polished wooden floors and a garden full of lilac. But when I am very rich (and you needn't worry: taxation and natural extravagance will ensure that I never attain that state of doubtful bliss) I shall buy a house in Kington's corner of Sussex, with windows from which I can see the South Downs, and a London flat which looks out to the river.

Where I am to find the latter has, I confess, been troubling my mind already. I can't, I'm afraid, make do with a house, for I've got a doublets irrational fear of rocky river floods, bred of failing to learn to swim in Dame's Delight at Oxford. For those who don't share such terrors the choice is reasonably wide, though it has to be said that you can't be rich before you can consider exercising it.

You can, for example, consider spending upwards of £100,000 on high nineteenth-century elegance in Cheyne Walk at which sort of price you could recently have acquired three fine reception rooms with views of the river, eight bedrooms and five bathrooms. Cheyne Walk, you might say, is all very well, but all that traffic along the Chelsea Embankment very true: but on the other hand, the area has one inestimable advantage in that you can generally find a taxi. And taxis are things which most riverside dwellers must regard themselves as doing without.

For the way in which the Thames loops as it meanders through London ensures that most riverside dwellings are a long way from the more direct road arteries through which the traffic is pumped in and out of the heart of the city. Take, for example, the Ranelagh development on Ranelagh Road in Fulham where the asking price on a two years old two-bedroomed flat is around £24,500, and that on a brand new one with a similar number of rooms but a different location is around £30,000 a year. This development is described as "just upstream from Putney Bridge". I'd say it was something over a mile: and you'd have to walk as far in the opposite direction to have a reason-

able chance of finding a cab. Well, a mile to reliable public transport is nothing much—providing you don't have young children with you, or heavy shopping bags; providing you're not elderly, or disabled, and you don't mind walking through busy city streets. Otherwise you're going to have to use the car. And given that the town is ease of access to its facilities, that seems to me a solution with its own inbuilt paradox. I mean, if you must take the car when you're going anywhere, then you really might as well go and live right out in Goring.

You would, however, undoubtedly need a car if you were contemplating buying out at Chiswick Quay, for this is the only reliable public transport in the vicinity in British Rail at Chiswick Station, and that isn't going to take you anywhere immediately appropriate for, say, shops or entertainment.

Like Chiswick Staiths, a little further up the river, Chiswick Quay is a development of town houses, four or five bedroomed, and now going for upwards of £40,500—prices have very recently been increased again. Chiswick Staiths is an older and smaller development, and the houses come slightly cheaper—one with four bedrooms, two bathrooms, a big living room on the first floor and utility space at ground level (so much for my fear of floods) was recently on the market at an asking price of £37,000.

Some friends of mine considered buying there, and I went to look around with them: and I did find it a very appealing development, very peaceful and serene with its communal gardens and the quiet river lapping at the quay beyond, just as in the Victor Passmore painting. But I came away, too, feeling that it was curiously isolated, a development for the middle-class family of the admiral's dream. No such feeling of isolation can attend those householders who live along the towpath by the river.

For thanks to their picturesque surroundings and extremely popular pubs, the towpaths at Chiswick Mill and Strand on the Green become very crowded indeed in summer, and particularly

A. M. Gleeson

## Cluttons

**CUMBERLAND TERRACE, NW1.** This is a charming well decorated third floor flat in this well known Nash Terrace with wonderful views over Regents Park. Drawing Room, Dining Room, 2 Bedrooms, Bathrooms, Cloakroom, Kitchen, Garage, Balcony. Lease 15 years. Price: £23,000.

**BEVERLEY MEWS, SOUTH, SW1.** A charming mews quietly situated off Beverley Place. Drawing Room, Dining Room, 2 Bedrooms, Bathrooms, Cloakroom, Kitchen, Garage. Double Garage. Lease expires June 1978. Further 7 years available. Price: £16,000 to include contents. Details for the above two properties from: 74 Grosvenor Street, London W1. Tel: 01-491 2768.

**HARWOOD ROAD, SW6.** Really superb freehold Fulham house recently completely modernized and decorated to a very high standard. 3 bedrooms, large reception room, huge kitchen/dining room, luxury bathroom, Garden. Double glazing. Gas central heating. Constant hot water. Freehold. Price: £33,750 including carpets and kitchen equipment.

**HELL GWYNN HOUSE, SW3.** Ground floor pied-a-terre close to Sloane Square and Sloane Road. Good decorative finish. The flat has a reception/breakfast room, kitchen, bathroom, central heating, constant hot water. Lift. Porters. Lease: 125 years. Price: £19,500 fully furnished. Details for the above two properties from: 127 Fulham Road, London SW3. Tel: 01-584 7704.

**Snell & Co.**

**LITTLE VENICE**  
Modern town house and garage in selected close. 2 beds, 2 recs. 1 large studio room. 85 year lease. G.R. £140 p.s. £46,000.

**N.W.2**  
Detached double-fronted house on 2 floors, superbly restored inside by expert decorators. 4 recs, 2 beds, 2 baths. Garage. Freehold. Tel: 01-522 5000.

**N.W.1**  
Flat with small terrace in purpose-built block. 3rd floor, no lift. 1 recs, 2 beds, 1 kitchen and bathroom. 95 year lease. G.R. £20,000. Selection long-lease. 2-rooms flats from £9,250.

TEL: 01-286 6181

**Sturgis & Son**

**URGENTLY REQUIRED**  
for Multinational Co. Client  
**PRESTIGE BUILDING**  
ideally suited for entertaining

**BELGRAVIA**

\* Dining Room to seat 18 people \*  
\* S/c Staff list \*  
\* 2 additional Director's flats \*  
\* Will convert existing building \*  
\* All correspondence treated in confidence \*

**STURGIS & SON, 61 PARK LANE, MAYFAIR, W.1**

Telephone: 01-583 1401

**London  
& Suburban  
property**

**HAMPTON—  
CLOSE RIVER**

Detached modern family house, 4 good bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, sun room, study, large kitchen, cloakroom with shower, mature enclosed garden, £42,000 freehold.

**TWICKENHAM RIVERSIDE**  
50ft river frontage with private slip way. 4 bedrooms, bath, room, 30ft reception room, sun lounge, kitchen, etc. Garage. £42,500 freehold.

**BARTON & WYATT**  
TELEPHONE: 01-577 3374

**LUXURY HOUSE IN  
HARROW ON THE HILL**

Attractive large oak panelled house with large kitchen/diner, fitted breakfast room, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, large garden, double garage. £32,500.

**BOYD & BOYD**  
584 8849 & 235 1726

**PIMLICO, S.W.1**  
Superb 1st floor flat in excellent order. 2 recs, 2 beds, 2 baths. £27,500.

**QUEENSLAND, S.W.7**  
Superb 1st floor flat in excellent order. 2 recs, 2 beds, 2 baths. £28,500.

**GLoucester Road, S.W.7**  
Immaculate, modern 3-bed roomed flat with large kitchen/diner, 2 recs, 2 beds, 2 baths. £28,000.

**HOLLAND PARK, W.14**  
Superb 5-bedroomed house of great character. £38,000.

**BROWNE BECK & CO.**  
01-129 9262

**WELL KNOWN  
INTERNATIONAL  
COMPANY**

seeks first class modern well equipped house to rent, situated in the heart of the City. Large kitchen/diner, 2 recs, 2 beds, 2 baths. £27,500.

**LONDON PIED A TERRE**  
1 minute's walk from Victoria Station, large reception room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, £20,000. Details for particular, phone for details. 01-582 6250, ext. 4500.

**PROPERTY WANTED**

**NOTICE**

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of the publishers. Copy of which are available on request.

**W.14. 1st FLOOR**

2 bedrooms, 1 reception, £. & b. 95 year lease. £26,500. To include 1 & 1.

**ADRIAN BLOOR & CO.**

01-370 6773.

**£19,250**

Tel: 01-582 6000 (day)

01-348 4374 (even).

**PARIS LATIN QUARTER,  
LISTED BUILDING**

Charming 16th Century French listed building for let. 1 double bedroom, 1 bathroom, fully fitted kitchen, bathroom, garage, 90 year lease. £22,500.

Phone 071 5312 (even).

£125,000.

Tel: 01-582 1810.

**PROPERTY**

**OPK**

01-584 8517

**LONDON, N.1**

Bright, spacious house, completely refurbished to period. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 double bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bathroom, garage. £24,000, leasehold 60 years.

Tel: 01-249 8534.

**MORTGAGES**

**PROPERTY**

**OPK**

01-584 8517

**PROPERTY**

**OPK**



Festival  
ishes to appoint an  
MINISTRATIVE  
DIRECTOR

HYSICAL  
NICAL  
TANTS

Office  
Secretary

## Executive Secretary

The job of secretary to a top executive is very demanding—because you are organising the manager's most valuable resource—time.

Our client, a successful and internationally known manufacturing group, needs a secretary, woman or man, who can perform this task calmly, efficiently and pleasantly. Someone with the maturity and intelligence to understand the manager's own way of working and thinking, and the tact and diplomacy to communicate this to others.

Naturally the role also includes a certain amount of more routine work, but this has been kept to a minimum. Although good typing and shorthand speeds are required, separate provision is made for routine typing.

The location is an easily accessible area of London, the salary is around £4,000, the working environment is unusually pleasant. Please write with full career and personal details to Position No. AGE 6037, Austin Knight Limited, London W1A 1DS.

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor.

graduate girls/graduates men  
**COMMODITY BROKERS**  
PARLEZ-VOUS FRANCAIS ?  
Merchant Bankers in the City  
in the City is looking for a Secretary with good skills and experience. Excellent position for the right person. 25+. Salary £3,600 + good benefits. £3,500 + benefits. For details of these and many other positions please contact:  
JULIA KILPATRICK  
01-437 5811

### PA/SECRETARY c. £3,750 neg

No of wine and spirit group seeks competent PA to work on own initiative together with a sense of responsibility, to liaise with clients, cope with office admin, have a good knowledge of the wine trade and the wine trade for job involvement. Excellent conditions include free lunch daily!

CORIAN SECRETARIAL  
BUREAU  
487 5811/2

### WEST BYFLEET

Career minded Secretary with good speeds required for Petroleum and Natural Gas Consultants. Good salary. Apply Mrs. Lloyd

Byfleet (91) 49335

### HIGH MONEY

for a good young Secretary who is prepared to give a full day back working for kindly, helpful, within analysis but also a W.I. concern. Around £2,500. MEDICAL GROVE RECRUITMENT LTD. 559 1028.

## LIBRARIAN

International firm of chartered accountants seek an intelligent, personable and well-organized person in early thirties to take charge of their audit and taxation libraries. The responsibility includes liaison with partners and managers about requirements; ordering, cataloguing and distribution of books and journals; the preparation of reports on other library materials and providing bibliographies, reference and other library services. Previous library experience and ability to type are essential. For application form please telephone Mrs. Godfrey, 522 6922.

## A GULF AIR STEWARDESS HAS THE WORLD AT HER FEET

If you have stamina, an outgoing personality and the poise to mix unfurled in any situation you could train as an air stewardess with Gulf Air, the international airline owned by the Gulf States which provides a first-class service to passengers from all over the world.

You'll be flying all kinds of routes both internationally and within your home base as the island of Bahrain. Training will be full but enjoyable and you must be 21-25, single with a 52 kg. body condition and minimum height of 5' 2" with proportionate weight. A tax-free salary and free accommodation in a cosmopolitan community ensure you really do have the world at your feet.

To send a passport size photo and full career details, including age, weight and height to: Cabin Crew Recruitment (Ref. TI), Gulf Air, Room 252, Excelsior Hotel, Bath Road, West Drayton, Middlesex.

### BOOK-KEEPER—TO £3,600!

TOP Co., a leader in its field, has an opening for a book-keeper for experienced men. Any age welcome. Generous terms. Brook Street Bureau 805 0001.

### SOUTH KENSINGTON

Responsible person to act as Telcomms. Receptionist for a small food and drink company. Excellent prospects. Salary up to £2,800. Call Centrum Staff 836 2875 or 937 6525.

RECRUITER to assist manager of Personnel department of Mayfair Office. Good salary plus excellent prospects. Tel. 01-394 2022.

POSTS—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022. Two self-sufficient posts. See Box 1000.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL—Divisional manager required for international advertising agency. Part or full time. Post Box 1000. Tel. 01-394 2022.

&lt;p







To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel. Private advertisers only 01-837 3311

Manchester office 061-834 1234

Appointments 01-278 9161

Property Estate Agents 01-278 9231

Personal Trade 01-278 9351

Automobiles and Appointments Vacant 33

Business to Business 33

Contracts and Tenders 33

Educational Situations 33

Entertainments 33 and 8

Financial 33

Fiat Sales 33

For Sale 33

La crème de la crème 33

Legal Notices 33

Motor Cars 33

Property 33 and 34

Public Notices 33

Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments 33

Services 33

Situations wanted 33

Wanted 33

Box No. replies should be addressed to:

The Times, 20th Floor, New Printing House Square, London WC1A 2EE

Deadlines for cancellations and alterations to copy for insertion are 13.00 hrs prior to the day of issue. The deadline is 12 noon for issue of the following day. The Step Number will be issued to us to assist you with subsequent queries regarding the cancellation. This Step Number is to be quoted when making any further enquiry. PLEASE CHECK YOUR ADVERTISING COPY FOR THE CORRECT ADDRESS. Each and every checked and approved advertisement is handled and checked by us. If you ask therefore that you check your copy, please do so. If you have any error, report it to the Classified Editor, telephone 01-837 0731 (Ext. 7008). We regret that we cannot guarantee to correct any error that you may find in your advertisement. PLEASE CHECK YOUR ADVERTISING COPY FOR THE CORRECT ADDRESS. Each and every checked and approved advertisement is handled and checked by us. If you ask therefore that you check your copy, please do so. If you have any error, report it to the Classified Editor, telephone 01-837 0731 (Ext. 7008). We regret that we cannot guarantee to correct any error that you may find in your advertisement.

Many, O Lord my God, are the wonderful works which thou hast done in the earth, which are to us-ward. Psalm 102. 2

## BIRTHS

ANN—On 26th April, at Westminster Hospital, London, to Lucy and David, daughter, Charlotte.

BOWE—On 1 April, 1977, at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, to Rosemary, Mr. Bucker, and Alan—son, daughter, for Rosemary.

CARLSON—On 26th April, at St. George's Hospital, London, to John and Elizabeth Carlson.

MONTGOMERY—On 26th April, at St. George's Hospital, London, to John and Elizabeth Carlson.

COLES—On 26th April, 1977, at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, to Simon and Roger, a daughter.

GIBBS—On 26th April, 1977, at St. George's Hospital, London, to John and Elizabeth Carlson.

KEEMAN—On 26th April, 1977, at St. George's Hospital, London, to John and Elizabeth Carlson.

LEWIS—On 26th April, 1977, at the Liverpool Hospital, Liverpool, to John and Elizabeth Carlson.

MCNAUL—On 26th April, 1977, at St. George's Hospital, London, to John and Elizabeth Carlson.

NEWCOMB—On 26th April, 1977, at St. George's Hospital, London, to John and Elizabeth Carlson.

MCNAUL—On 26th April, 1977, at St. George's Hospital, London, to John and Elizabeth Carlson.

SAVAGE—On 26th April, 1977, at St. George's Hospital, London, to John and Elizabeth Carlson.

SHEDD—On April 26, 1977, at St. George's Hospital, London, to Richard and Gillian.

STEWART—On April 27, 1977, at St. George's Hospital, London, to John and Gillian.

PITMAN—On April 27, 1977, at St. George's Hospital, London, to John and Gillian.

WATSON—On April 27, 1977, at St. George's Hospital, London, to John and Gillian.

WATSON—On April 27, 1977, at St. George's Hospital, London, to John and Gillian.

MARRIAGES

LEONARD ALEXANDER—On 27th April, in London, Stephen Leonard to Jacqueline Alford.

GEORGE WEDDINGS

PITMAN LAWSON JOHNSTON—On April 28th, 1977, at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, to James Pitman and Margaret Johnston.

ROBERTSON—On April 28th, 1977, at St. George's Hospital, London, to John and Gillian.

ACROSS

1 Kipling's drink for you, person? (6).

4 Give Lem a drop—suffering (6).

10 No military music for the Greek governor (7).

11 Union leader at the gathering (7).

12 A bad beginning? No, a denial (10).

13 Jug the fair-minded Bill and Jan each had in his own name (4).

15 Placed a pass back to Edward (7).

17 The Avengers featured her in yesterday's showing (7).

19 Separate a number—not many (7).

21 Change her note on that (7).

23 Mark the fighter in the ring (4).

24 Small arms repeaters? (6, 4).

25 Poet or commercial travel? (7).

26 Blunder from the beach about one pound (7).

29 Number of garrulous people (8).

30 People to fear at the present time (6).

DOWN

1 That's just right for boxing composes (8).

2 Dancing girl can turn up for record in time (7).

3 "Go socialist" upset a Conservative—so disparaging! (10).

## DEATHS

BETSWORTH—On April 26th, William Frederick Watson, at his home in Betsworth, Surrey, aged 70. Services at St. John the Baptist Church, West Wickham, on April 28th, 1977, at 1.30 p.m. Flowering Tree, 10, Betsworth.

BEST—On 22nd April, 1977, in Epsom, Surrey, at 8.30 a.m.

BENTON—On April 28th, in hospital, NC, 102, 1977, aged 65.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th, in his home, Dr. G. G. Blake, 70, of 10, Blythwood, London, W.1.

BLAKE—On April 28th